









# STATISTICAL PAPERS

BASED ON THE

## CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

1851,

AND RELATING TO

### THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE

AND

### THE INCREASE OF POPULATION 1841-51.

BY  
THOMAS A. WELTON, F.S.S.

“With the knowledge that has now been acquired, a further inquiry may, we think, be instituted with advantage into the industry of the country in all its ramifications; a nomenclature be laid down; the various subdivisions of labour be defined; and the classification be finally revised, so that at the next Census the foundation may be laid of a complete knowledge of the organization of the labour of Great Britain. Such an inquiry would in many ways be useful; and tend at once to extend science, to promote production, and to dissipate subversive theories.”—REPORT OF CENSUS COMMISSIONERS.

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TO

COLONEL W. H. SYKES, M.P., F.R.S.,

M.R.I.A., F.G.S., M.R.A.S.,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

This Work is inscribed

WITH MUCH ESTEEM

BY

THE AUTHOR.



*On the Occupations of the People, especially those peculiar to certain Localities.* Deduced from the Census of England and Wales, 1851. Part I.

FEW matters of statistical inquiry present such difficulties as the obtaining and arranging a census of occupations. In this country the first attempts were consequently very imperfect, and, since more accurate and detailed information has been obtained, such changes have been made in the forms of inquiry used—each census being framed differently from that preceding it—that comparison, one of the most important objects of a census, has been rendered, if not impossible, at least difficult and unsatisfactory. It is some compensation for this inconvenience that the successive productions of the Census Office afford evidence of a well-directed effort to benefit by experience, and that the last is a clearly-arranged and minute, as well as a voluminous work.

It cannot be expected that publications of this nature will ever become more than works of reference, whence may be drawn the materials for others more compendious and readable; and with a view to enable those who have not time to pore over its pages, to grasp the principal results it contains, the writer has in preparation a series of papers on the census of occupations for 1851, of which the present is the first.

#### SECTION I.—*Principles of Classification.*

The main principle upon which a classification of occupations ought to be based seems to me to be, such a common relationship of the members of each class respectively to the whole community as shall render the total numbers of each of the classes intelligible facts. In other words, the mere totals of the classes made use of should convey a fair idea of the nature of the population of any given locality. When the totals of classes sometimes leave us in doubt whether a place mainly depends on mining or on manufactures, on a large class of employers of servants or on extensive stocking or glove manufactures, for the sustenance of its population, surely we must deem such a classification improvable. And yet, in spite of the seventeen classes of the Census Commissioners, this amount of doubt rests on their figures.

The nine classes (including the head “unclassified”) presently to be described, enable us to ascertain the particulars referred to. Were some of these nine (viz., the third, fifth, and eighth) subdivided ac-

cording to the sectional arrangement hereafter mentioned, we should have, under fourteen heads, still more exact information.

The imperfection in the census classification just alluded to is, however, attributable to the circumstances in which the compilers of that work were placed, which are described by themselves in the Report; and in nowise to any want of zeal and ability on their part. With their work before me, I have an easier task, and trust, in its execution, to facilitate future investigations.

Labour employed on productions of industry may be divided into that of—

1. Production—mere growth of vegetables, breeding and rearing of animals, catching of fish and game, raising of minerals, &c.
2. Manufacture or preparation of produced and imported objects.
3. Distribution and sale of products in various stages of completion.

There is some difficulty, however, in separating these divisions, especially the latter two: hence we must consider them together in some cases, though we may deal with them separately in others.

The labourers of the first division may be subdivided into—

- I. Employed in agriculture and other cultivation, grazing, rearing or catching fish and animals.
- II. Employed in mining, quarrying, &c.

Those of the second and third divisions into—

- III. Employed in manufactures carried on in certain localities for other than local consumption.
- IV. Employed in the preparation or manufacture of articles for local demand, and in retail trade generally.
- V. Merchants and commercial men; and those employed in warehousing and conveyance of goods, men, &c., by sea and land.

Labour employed otherwise than on productions of industry is either—

- VI. Menial.
- VII. Professional, or
- VIII. Governmental.

The first of these three subdivisions consists of—

1. Domestic servants.
2. Barbers and others temporarily employed.

The second of—

1. Clerical profession.
2. Medical „
3. Educational and literary people.
4. Theatrical professions.

The third of—

1. Police and legal profession.
2. Military and naval professions, &c.
3. Revenue officers and Government clerks.
4. Officers employed about charity.

I place the legal profession in the third subdivision, as its true object is to aid in the maintenance of internal order, and as the administration of justice, and therefore the prizes of the profession, are in the hands of Government. The position of the courts of law has also a powerful influence in determining the distribution of the members of this profession.

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Of the constituents of the classes of occupations thus developed, some cover the whole land and form a component part of the inhabitants of every considerable district; while others (actors, for instance) are found only in localities adapted to afford them support, and though widely spread, are not quite so general. The distribution of such occupations as these does not need elucidation in detailed tables, as a few general statements with reference to them will be sufficient for the ordinary inquirer.

But local peculiarities have produced corresponding variations in the leading occupations of the people of different localities of a far more important character than those of which I have just spoken. The circumstance that our mineral, and in consequence our manufacturing districts, almost all lie in the northern and western counties, is that which has had the most effect. Vicinity to shipping ports has also had some influence, and the peculiar occupations of dockyard towns (all situate in the south) likewise add to the diversity. Hence the occupations most powerfully influencing the special character of a locality, and therefore those which may be most easily as well as most profitably investigated, are those classed under—

- Mining, quarrying, &c.
- Manufacturing.
- Commerce, conveyance, &c.
- Governmental.

And the statistics of these will be exhibited in a condensed form in the succeeding papers, the present being concluded by a few remarks on the mode of classification, and some tables and other statements concerning the more general occupations.

## SECTION II.—*More detailed Definitions of the Classes.*

Before we can proceed to deal with the statistics of the classes we have defined, it becomes necessary to arrange the occupations mentioned in the census under those classes. And we soon find, on at-

tempting it, that, to enable us to do this, we must more distinctly limit the classes. Even then we find ourselves obliged, in many cases, to be guided by the degree of affinity to one class more than another observable in individual occupations. But this will rarely be the case with occupations including any considerable number of persons.

The definition of Class I., already given, will be found a sufficient guide; nor does that of Class II. require more than the remark that the makers of salt have been included in it, though confounded by the census with the dealers in that article; but that brickmaking has been rather considered as a manufacture, and as such will be found under Class IV.

Class III. is intended to include such manufactures as form distinguishing features in the occupations of certain localities.<sup>1</sup> In this class, therefore, no manufacturing occupations can be placed except they include in some localities a far greater proportion of the inhabitants than in others. This circumstance may generally be taken as evidence that the productions of such manufactures are not merely intended for local use.

At the same time, as it is intended to show under one head the manufacturing<sup>2</sup> as distinguished from other occupations, any hand-crafts, &c., rendered necessary by manufactures, must likewise be included in this class.

Manufactures of carriages, ships, and their furniture are included in Class V.

Class IV. includes all workmen, manufacturers, and traders not belonging to Classes III. and V.

The preparation and sale of food and dress, and the building and fitting up of houses, are among the most prominent of the occupations included in this class. Auctioneers, pawnbrokers, and shopkeepers of all kinds, also belong to it, as well as blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, sawyers, coopers, tanners, and others engaged in occupations too equally distributed to be included in Class III.

Class V. being intended to include the most important mercantile occupations, as Class III. includes the principal manufacturing occupations, we have in forming it to consider what occupations distinguish commercial from other places. Merchants, commercial clerks, produce and ship brokers, it is well-known, are rare in other than commercial places; but auctioneers, pawnbrokers, shopkeepers will be

<sup>1</sup> This rule has been disregarded in the case of shoemaking and one or two other occupations, on account of such occupations employing in all places a considerable number of persons. But the localities where they are peculiarly carried on, it will be found, are specially noticed.

<sup>2</sup> In reference to the term "manufacturing," as applied to occupations, I have considered that all processes (such as calico-printing and dyeing) necessary to the completion of goods for sale, are, in their nature, manufacturing.

found wherever there is any amount of population. Hence these last cannot be included in this class. Bankers may, because, though not restricted to commercial places, they exist in such places in more than ordinary numbers.

The main operations of commerce are the storage and conveyance of goods. Men, letters, and messages (though not stored) are likewise conveyed, chiefly for commercial, though also for other purposes. Those engaged about storage and conveyance must therefore be included in Class V.

Not only coachmen, railway-engine drivers, sailors, and others managing the means of conveyance, must be included in this class; but roadmakers, railway labourers, and others making and maintaining the ways, and ship and carriage builders, harness makers, and others concerned in making and maintaining the conveyances used. The manufacturers of hemp (rope, sailcloth, canvas, &c.), being chiefly for the use of shipping, are included in this class.

Class VI. naturally includes domestic servants, and I have not thought fit to transfer the "coachmen" coming under that denomination to Class V., although persons engaged about conveyance in general are included in that class; the reason which induced me so to include the latter (that they were mainly subservient to commercial purposes) not holding in this case. Hair-dressers, chimney-sweepers, and vermin destroyers seem more properly placed in this than in any other class.

Class VII. This class includes the clerical profession (with parish clerks and church officers), the medical profession (with farriers and veterinary surgeons), scientific and literary men, teachers, civil engineers, designers and draughtsmen, and professional musicians, painters, and actors.

Class VIII. has already been sufficiently defined.

There remains a considerable number of men, and a still greater number of women and children, who are either not engaged in any but the domestic department of industry, or who are not so described as to enable us to place them under any of the above classes. These are enumerated as "Unclassified."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It unfortunately happens that, for the sake of brevity, several manufactures have been confounded with other occupations under such heads as "other workers, dealers in flax, cotton." Such groups of occupations (the composition of which we can find with a certain degree of accuracy in a general table, No. 54, in the census) we can only place under the classes to which the leading occupations which they include belong. This is the more to be regretted, that no system seems to have been observed in regulating which occupations shall be separately specified, for while several manufactures of considerable local importance are thus lost amid a crowd of other occupations, the numbers engaged in comparatively insignificant occupations are distinguished in the tables. We find muslin embroiderers (2347 females) so distinguished, while muslin manufacturers (12,137 females) are not separately specified. A few small special tables respecting the principal localities for these manufactures would have been very desirable.

SECTION III.—*General Results.*

Table I. exhibits the employments of the population distributed according to the foregoing classification, with the numbers employed; and an abstract is attached, showing the aggregate numbers belonging to each class. From this abstract the larger features of our national occupations may be obtained.

Classes I. to V. (or “those employed on productions of industry”) include 6,897,770 persons.

Classes VI. to VIII. (or “those otherwise employed”) include 1,353,218 persons.

Besides these, there are “unclassified” 9,676,621 persons, chiefly women and children.

The numbers included in the eight classes are thus composed:—

Males, aged twenty and upwards . . . . .	4,300,140
Females      „      „      „      „	2,084,089
Males, under twenty years of age . . . . .	1,103,948
Females      „      „      „      „	762,811

The aggregates of the classes are as follow:—

Class I., employed in agriculture, &c. . . . .	2,039,402
Class II.      „      mining, &c. . . . .	297,184
Class III.      „      manufactures . . . . .	1,458,699
Class IV.      „      trades, &c. . . . .	2,499,880
Class V.      „      commerce and conveyance .	602,605
Class VI.      Menial employments . . . . .	1,006,452
Class VII.      Professional      „      „      „	172,855
Class VIII.      Governmental      „      „      „	173,911

Classes II., III., V., and VIII. being reserved for a more particular investigation, we will confine our attention at present to the other four classes and the “unclassified.”

SECTION IV.—*The First, or Agricultural Class.*

In looking at the figures in the first or agricultural class, we must necessarily be struck by the great number of farmers returned. Two considerations, however, help to explain this. First, the numbers returned under this, as well as all the other occupations, include those who have retired as well as those engaged in business. Secondly, a large proportion (about fifty thousand) of these so-called farmers are merely occupiers of small plots of land, from less than five up to twenty acres. Then, a considerable number of farmers are also innkeepers, licensed victuallers, and beer-shop keepers, millers, maltsters, butchers, grocers, and even coal-miners, cotton and woollen manufacturers, shoemakers, carriers, blacksmiths, not to mention land proprietors, farm bailiffs, gardeners, &c. This class thus affords a good

illustration of what we may expect to find affecting most others—viz., the circumstance of many persons being engaged in more occupations than one. These persons having to be returned under one or another of the heads made use of in the census, any pursuit which is *not usually the leading one* of those by whom it is followed, is likely to have but a meagre number put down to it; while the classes of persons among whom the rest are placed may be nevertheless not at all overstated.

The nearest relations of farmers, if aged fifteen years or more, and resident on the farm, are placed by the census in the agricultural class, as it is presumed they are more or less engaged in farming pursuits.

Very many *land proprietors* must be returned under other heads, the number stated being certainly far less than the true one.

In Table II. will be found the actual numbers of adult males included in each class in each registration county (treating North and South Wales, the three Ridings of Yorkshire, and London as if counties). Table III. shows the centesimal proportions which each class possesses of the whole number of adult males in each county; and in Table V. the proportions of agriculturists, miners, and others per square mile are shown.

From Table III. we gather that the counties where the agricultural class bears the largest proportion to the whole are Hereford in the west; Huntingdon, Bedford, Suffolk, Lincoln, Rutland, Cambridge, Essex, Buckingham, and Hertford in the east; the North Riding of Yorkshire and Westmoreland in the north; and Wilts and Oxford in the south. In these at least 45 per cent. of the adult males belong to Class I. In twelve other counties above one-third of this section of the population belongs to Class I. In the remainder (including, as might be expected, the most important manufacturing and mining counties) the proportion ranges from  $10\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in Lancashire, to  $32\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in Cornwall, if we exclude London, where it is  $2\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

The proportion of adult males belonging to this class *per square mile* ranges from rather more than 9 to about 34 (if we exclude London and Middlesex). This ratio must be dependent chiefly upon the nature of the soil, manner of cultivation, and extent cultivable; but also, it may be presumed, in part upon the stimulus created by the proximity of large markets, such as that of the metropolis. The counties where it is highest are Bedford, Hertford, Suffolk, Kent, Essex, Cambridge, Surrey, Buckingham, Lancashire, Cheshire, &c.; and it is lowest in Northumberland, Westmoreland, South Wales, Cumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire.

The *fishermen* (included in Class I.) form but a trifling proportion of the whole population. They are most numerous on the southern

and eastern coasts. On the south coast the places most remarkable for fishermen are the registration districts of—

Penzance . . .	1131	men, or 9·3 per cent on the adult males.
Plymouth . . .	573	„ 4·1 „ „
Falmouth . . .	322	„ 5·9 „ „
Totnes . . .	242	„ 2·9 „ „
St. Austell . . .	201	„ 2·6 „ „
Hastings . . .	192	„ 3·6 „ „
Weymouth . . .	177	„ 3·0 „ „

And on the east coast there are—

Yarmouth	}	845 men, or 6·1 per cent. on the adult males.
Mutford		
Flegg . . .		
Berwick . . .	428	„ 7·5 „ „
Romford . . .	426	„ 6·5 „ „
Erpingham . . .	343	„ 5·9 „ „
Scarborough . . .	299	„ 4·8 „ „
Whitby . . .	243	„ 4·6 „ „
Rochford . . .	238	„ 5·5 „ „
Maldon . . .	194	„ 3·2 „ „

Rochford district includes Southend, and Erpingham district includes Cromer.

The females belonging to this class are chiefly farmers' wives, daughters, &c. Excluding these, there are still 120,914, aged twenty years and upwards, whereof the highest proportions are in Wiltshire, North and South Wales, Berks, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Yorkshire (in all these exceeding 5 per cent.) ; and the lowest in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, Warwick, and the West Riding (in none of these exceeding 1½ per cent. on the total number of women.)

#### SECTION V.—*The Fourth, or Trading Class.*

The fourth class is one of great magnitude and importance, and it will be worth while to pay some attention to its more prominent features.

Table IV. exhibits the number of adult males included in each section of Class IV. in each registration county, with the centesimal proportions on the whole number of adult males.

Section A comprises sundry trades connected with the supply of food, drink, and stimulants. The proportion of the population included in this section is highest in London and Middlesex, and lowest in Wales and Cornwall.

The circumstance that in many parts of the country baking is

generally done at home materially varies the numbers of this section.<sup>1</sup> For instance, in London the bakers number 9841 men (1·6 per cent.) but in Wales only 422 men, or about one-tenth the proportion observed in London. As might be supposed, the proportion of bakers is generally higher in towns than in country districts, yet the variation among the latter is very considerable. We find, for example, in Watford district, 84 men (1·7 per cent.), and in Cardigan district, with a population little less in number, not a single man. The proportion, too, in towns is not at all steady. In Leeds it is about an eighth that in London. Confectioners are much more numerous in towns than in country districts. In London we find under that head 1806 men (0·3 per cent.), and in York city, 139 men (1·5 per cent.) This latter proportion is uncommonly high. In Wales they only number 143 men (0·05 per cent.).

Cowkeepers, &c., are more numerous in towns, because in the country most people obtain milk from the farms. In London they number 3372 men (0·5 per cent.), but in Wales only 45 men. Greengrocers also are principally found in towns. Their numbers in the two places already referred to (London and Wales) are 3325 and 52 men respectively.

On the other hand, we find millers and maltsters chiefly in the country, and it may be noticed that where bakers are less numerous than usual, millers are often quite up to the average proportion; though in Lancashire both are deficient, especially the millers.

Referring once more to the two extremes of the section, we find in London 666 millers, 175 maltsters, and in Wales 1793 millers, 563 maltsters.

The butchers and grocers, though broadly, are not very equally distributed. We find in London 7428 butchers, 6475 grocers, while in Wales the numbers are 2128 and 1747 respectively, being somewhat lower proportions in Wales than in London.

The "innkeepers" and "licensed victuallers, &c.," seem not to have been similarly defined in all parts of the country, as we find in Cornwall 564 and 148 respectively, in Cumberland, 491 and 86 respectively, while in Berkshire there are 287 innkeepers and 541 licensed victuallers, &c., and there are similar differences between other counties, which we can hardly suppose arise from any real distinctions.

Considering them collectively, we find that innkeepers, licensed victuallers, and beershop keepers are most numerous, in comparison to population, in Cambridge, Huntingdon, Hertford, Middlesex, Buckingham, and Berks; and fewest in Northumberland, Durham, Cornwall, and North Wales. In London the proportion of them is nearly equal to the average of the whole country.

<sup>1</sup> Something also is done in the sale of bread in shops by no means exclusively devoted to that article.

Wine and spirit merchants are most numerous in towns. This is partly because in country places wines and spirits are less frequently sold in shops exclusively appropriated to that purpose. In London we find 1915 men under this head, and in Wales 137 men.

Brewers are pretty numerous (2499) in London, yet they scarcely exceed the average proportion.<sup>1</sup> In Burton registration district we find 375 men, or 4·4 per cent. of the adult males. In Cornwall and Wales they are much below the average, but they seem on the whole very widely distributed.

Most of the other occupations included in this section, as cheesemongers, poulters, fishmongers, tobaccoconists, comprise greater numbers in towns than elsewhere, as in country places these matters are frequently retailed without the intervention of special shops.

The females included in this section are chiefly the wives of butchers, innkeepers, licensed victuallers, and beershop keepers. The rest are grocers, bakers, confectioners, and greengrocers, and innkeepers, licensed victuallers, and beershop keepers on their own account; and as their numbers fall far short of those of the males (making this section, if we exclude the wives, contain 311,264 men to only 54,186 women), it is unnecessary to make any separate remarks respecting their distribution.

The males under twenty are chiefly butchers, grocers, bakers, and millers.

We now come to Section B, which comprises the retailers of materials of dress, and those occupied in making the clothing, &c., of both sexes. In this section we find, very naturally, a preponderance of women over men, though the numbers of the latter are by no means insignificant.<sup>2</sup>

Two of the occupations included in this section are carried on in certain localities as manufactures—viz.,

Shoemaking in the following registration districts:—

Around Northampton:—

Northampton district,	3185	men, or	33·7	per cent.
Daventry	668	"	10·4	"
Hardingstone	228	"	9·8	"
Wellingborough	1461	"	26·3	"
Thrapston	419	"	12·5	"
Kettering	389	"	8·4	"

Altogether 6350 men, or 20 per cent. of the adult male population of this manufacturing district. Besides these there are of women 798 shoemakers, and 3412 shoemakers' wives, together 13·2 per cent. of the women of the same locality.

<sup>1</sup> The enormous scale upon which brewing is there carried on, must, however, enable these men to produce an unusual quantity of porter and ale compared with their numbers.

<sup>2</sup> If we exclude washerwomen, the numbers are not far from equal.

Around Norwich :—

Norwich district, 1967 men, or 11·0 per cent.

Yarmouth     ,     402     ,     6·3     ,

Together 2369 men, or 9·8 per cent. of the adult males, besides of women 814 shoemakers and 1266 shoemakers' wives ; together 6·6 per cent. of the women.

Around Stafford :—

Stafford district     .     .     .     .     1313 men, or 20·3 per cent.

Stone     ,     .     .     .     733     ,     13·9     ,

Newcastle-under-Lyme district.     331     ,     5·8     ,

Nantwich     ,     .     945     ,     9·3     ,

Together 3322 men, or 12 per cent. of the adult males ; besides of women 970 shoemakers and 1516 shoemakers' wives, together 9·2 per cent. of the women.

Straw-hat and bonnet making in the following registration districts :—

Luton district     .     .     .     .     2907 women, or 39·2 per cent.

St. Albans     ,     .     .     .     571     ,     10·9     ,

If we deduct 4 per cent. on men, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on women, for shoemakers, and one-third per cent. on women for straw-hat and bonnet makers, as a full allowance for ordinary demand, there remains a surplus on account of manufactures as follows :—

Northampton group, in the county of Northampton, 5081 men and 3413 women, shoemakers.

Norwich group, in the county of Norfolk, 1400 men and 1286 women, shoemakers.

Stafford group, in the counties of Stafford and Chester, 1681 men and 1466 women in Staffordshire, and 538 men and 347 women in Cheshire, shoemakers.

Luton district, in Bedfordshire, 2882 women, straw-hat and bonnet makers.

St. Albans district, in Hertfordshire, 554 women, straw-hat and bonnet makers.

There are large numbers of shoemakers in some parts of London, especially in Shoreditch and Bethnal Green ; but in the metropolis, as a whole, the number is not excessive.

In Luton and St. Albans registration districts the class of men called "Others providing Dress" is swelled by an unusual number being engaged in straw-hat and bonnet making, to 406 and 72 respectively ; if we throw off one-third per cent. as a full allowance for the ordinary quota, we have residues of 387 and 57 respectively attributable to the manufacture. The straw-plait manufacture of the more extensive region surrounding Luton and St. Albans will be treated of under Class III.

Setting aside the variations produced by these manufactures, the

great feature of this section is its magnitude in London, and the consequent lowness of its numbers in the metropolitan counties, very much of the dress worn for many miles round the metropolis being London-made. In London this section includes 9·7 per cent. of the men, 16·2 per cent. of the women. In Essex, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Hertford it includes from 4·7 to 5·3 per cent. of the men, and from 8·1 to 10·4 per cent. of the women.

In the rest of the country the maxima and minima among the males and females of this section are dissimilar. The males are most numerous in the three Ridings of Yorkshire, in Nottingham, Gloucester, Warwick, &c.; and least so in Monmouth and Cornwall. The females are most numerous in Gloucester, Somerset, Nottingham, Devon, Warwick, and Hampshire; and least so in North and South Wales.

Clothiers<sup>1</sup> are most numerous in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and patten and clog makers in Lancashire. Drapers are widely distributed; but woollen drapers, silk mercers, &c., are chiefly found in towns. Where the numbers of males in this section are lowest, the deficiency is rather in tailors than in shoemakers.

With reference to the females in this section, if we disregard those connected with shoemaking, the greater part are found under the heads "milliner," "seamstress," and "washerwoman, mangle, laundry keeper." Referring to a few remarkable towns and counties, we find:—

	Females aged 20 yrs. and upwards.			Per centage on Women.		
	Milliners.	Seam-stresses.	Washer-women, &c.	Milliners.	Seam-stresses.	Washer-women, &c.
Brighton (town) ... ... ...	1,383	330	1,626	5·8	1·4	6·8
Bath (city) ... ... ...	1,421	422	1,346	6·7	2·0	6·4
Cheltenham (reg. district)	993	183	1,020	6·4	1·2	6·5
Bristol (city) ... ... ...	2,602	780	2,168	5·7	1·7	4·7
Birmingham (borough) ...	2,741	520	1,871	4·2	0·8	2·9
Manchester (city) and {	4,781	1,578	3,410	4·0	1·3	2·8
Salford (borough) ...						
Liverpool (borough) ...	5,049	2,109	2,626	4·5	1·9	2·3
Leeds (borough) ... ...	2,050	249	948	4·1	0·5	1·9
Newcastle-on-Tyne (borough)	1,009	239	530	4·0	0·9	2·1
London division ... ...	35,083	18,066	34,344	4·6	2·4	4·5
Gloucestershire ... ...	5,849	1,507	4,853	4·5	1·2	3·8
Somersetshire ... ...	5,878	1,319	5,406	4·3	1·0	4·0
Nottinghamshire ... ...	3,675	972	1,339	4·5	1·2	1·6
Devonshire ... ... ...	8,381	1,580	4,479	4·8	0·9	2·6
North Wales ... ... ...	3,018	331	1,140	2·7	0·3	1·0
South Wales ... ... ...	4,464	753	2,342	2·7	0·5	1·4
York, West Riding ... ...	11,308	1,158	4,368	3·1	0·3	1·2

<sup>1</sup> Want of information as to the meaning locally attached to this term, precludes me from commenting upon the singular irregularity of the distribution of the persons returned under it.

The national proportions being—milliners, 3·5 per cent.; seamstresses, 1·0 per cent.; and washerwomen, &c., 2·4 per cent. The above table indicates high proportions in places of fashionable resort, lower ones in business towns, and still lower in some of the counties.

In Section C we find 58,109 men bricklayers, and 65,841 men masons and paviors. These, however, are not at all equally distributed; as we find in twelve counties<sup>1</sup> in the north and west 2116 bricklayers, and 28,852 masons and paviors; and in other twelve counties<sup>2</sup> in the south-east, from Sussex to Norfolk, 16,944 bricklayers, and only 1991 masons and paviors. The remaining twenty counties and London contain 39,049 bricklayers, and 34,998 masons and paviors. The 21,707 brickmakers (men) are divided thus—2660 in the twelve northern and western counties, 5226 in the twelve south-eastern counties, and 13,821 in the rest.

One might suppose that in Lancashire and other counties with rapidly increasing populations this section would reach its highest proportions; but it is in fact found that in Wiltshire, where in 1841–51 the population diminished, the centesimal proportion, though below the average, is higher than in Lancashire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Durham, &c. London and Middlesex take the lead, and are closely approached by Devon, Sussex, Gloucester, Somerset, and Dorset. In Leicester, Nottingham, Monmouth, and North Wales the proportion is lowest.

In London the superiority is due to the double proportion of painters, plumbers, and glaziers found there; while in Devon the number of carpenters and joiners appears excessive. More than half the paper-hangers and stainers are found in London.

The “house proprietors” so returned must by no means be taken as anything near the real number of such persons.

In this section are placed the lodging-house keepers, chiefly found at watering-places, and at Liverpool, Manchester, &c., in the north.

In Section D cabinet making and chair making are included, which rise to manufactures. The first in London, where its seats are Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, St. Luke, Clerkenwell, Pancras, and Marylebone, aggregating 4295 men, or 2·5 per cent. In the rest of London the proportion is 0·9 per cent. Even if we deduct 1 per cent. from the cabinet makers of the manufacturing district, it leaves a surplus of 2609 men. In Bristol, cabinet makers are numerous, as also in Birmingham.

Chair makers are most numerous in Buckinghamshire, where there

<sup>1</sup> Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, N. Wales, S. Wales, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Total male inhabitants aged twenty years and upwards, 1,053,058.

<sup>2</sup> Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford, Buckingham, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. Total male inhabitants aged twenty years and upwards, 782,163.

are in Wycombe district 716 men, and in Amersham district 119 men, being 8·5 and 2·6 per cent. respectively. They are also rather more numerous than usual in the cabinet-making districts of London, there being 315 in Shoreditch, and 234 in Bethnal Green.

There is little else to interest us about this section, which rises to its maximum proportion in the places named, and falls to a minimum rate in Huntingdon, Lincoln, and North Yorkshire.

Three-fourths of the men included in Section E are blacksmiths; and, notwithstanding that ironmongers, braziers, and coppersmiths are more than usually numerous in London, little more than the minimum proportion of the men of that place are included in this section, Buckingham and Leicester being the only counties where the proportion is lower. Generally, from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the adult males belong to this section. The proportion, however, is somewhat higher in Northumberland, Durham, Cornwall, Stafford, and Salop.

Section F is a miscellaneous collection of occupations, comprising generally from 2 to 4 per cent. of the adult male population, though the proportion is higher in London, the East Riding of York, Warwick, Bedford, and Middlesex, especially in London, where it reaches 8·7 per cent.

Involved in a crowd of other occupations, the manufactures of straw-plait and artificial flowers, so far as males are concerned, are included in this section, though in dealing with females they have been placed under Class III.

“Other workers in cane, rush, straw,” including straw-plait manufacturers,<sup>1</sup> are most numerous in the registration districts of—

Luton . . . . .	256 men.
Leighton Buzzard . . . . .	258 "
Biggleswade . . . . .	102 "

The ordinary numbers are so small as to be hardly appreciable, so that almost all these may be ascribed to the manufacture.

Those “employed about carving and figures” include artificial-flower makers, in the whole of Great Britain numbering 427 men, 1541 women. Of the women, nine-tenths are in London, and we may therefore presume that the great majority of the men are also there.

“Persons connected with shows, games, and sports,” include “toy makers, dealers.” Toy making rises to a manufacture in the borough of Birmingham, where, in lieu of the ordinary proportions, we find an excess over the national average of 470 men and 90 women, ascribable to this manufacture.

The heading “Others connected with Music,” includes organ builders, of whom it appears there are about 180 men in St. Paneras.

These small manufactures, however, hardly affect the aggregate

<sup>1</sup> Six hundred and fifty-five men in Great Britain.

numbers of the section, even in the counties where they exist. The pre-eminence of London is partly due to the leather workers of Bermondsey. We find in that registration district alone 135 fellmongers, 63 skinners, 912 curriers, and 946 tanners, together 2056 men ; while, in proportion to the rest of the metropolis, there would only be about 50 men, leaving about 2000 men ascribable to the Bermondsey leather manufacture.

Several of the remaining occupations, such as "tallow chandler," "publisher," "bookseller," are of a nature to be found chiefly in large towns. We also find an unusual number under "other general merchants, dealers, and agents," &c., in London.

We have now finished the review of Class IV., not, perhaps, without recognising sufficiently striking features in the distribution of the occupations it comprises, to render that review somewhat interesting and quite necessary to the due understanding of the matter in hand. We have next to consider Class VI., which consists almost entirely of domestic servants, and may be deemed one of the best tests of the comparative numbers of the wealthy classes in different localities.

#### SECTION VI.—*The Sixth, or Menial Class.*

This class includes—

105,829	males aged 20 years and upwards.
580,768	females       ,       ,
37,613	males under 20 years of age.
282,242	females       ,       ,

Together 1,006,452 persons. Of these we have detailed information with respect to the distribution of the 686,597 aged 20 years and upwards, being 2·2 per cent. on the men, and 11·4 per cent. on the women of this country.

The proportions in the several counties range from 4·9 to 0·9 per cent. of the men, and from 18·1 to 6·4 per cent. of the women. At the head of the list, in the proportion of both sexes, stand London, Middlesex, and Surrey. Next after these, Sussex and Gloucester rank highest in the proportion of women, and Rutland, Oxford, Sussex, and Berks in that of men. Durham and the West Riding of Yorkshire have the lowest proportions both of men and women. Turning to localities, we may expect fashionable towns to contain the highest proportions, and we accordingly find in—

Brighton (registration district)	939 men	or 6·1 per cent.
"       ,       ,	5076 women	, 22·9       ,
Bath       ,       ,	995 men	, 6·3       ,
"       ,       ,	6578 women	, 25·6       ,
Cheltenham       ,       ,	768 men	, 7·6       ,
"       ,       ,	3759 women	, 24·1       ,

Hastings (registration district)	287 men	or 5·4 per cent.
" "	1259 women	18·9 "
Bristol and Clifton	863 men	2·5 "
" "	8423 women	17·7 "

In the great sea-ports the proportions are much lower, thus—

Liverpool (borough)	1,335 men	or 1·3 per cent.
" "	17,098 women	15·2 "
Hull "	247 men	1·1 "
" "	2,729 women	10·5 "

In the large manufacturing places, the proportions are still less, being as follow—

Manchester and Salford (city and borough) . . . . .	1,422 men	or 1·4 per cent.
" " "	13,669 women	11·3 "
Birmingham (borough) . . . . .	1,034 men	1·7 "
" " "	6,081 women	9·3 "
Leeds " . . . . .	458 men	1·0 "
" " "	4,028 women	8·1 "
Sheffield " . . . . .	296 men	0·8 "
" " "	2,805 women	7·6 "
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (borough) . . . . .	347 men	1·4 "
" " "	3,137 women	12·3 "
Nottingham " . . . . .	226 men	1·5 "
" " "	1,473 women	8·1 "
Bradford " . . . . .	200 men	0·7 "
" " "	1,591 women	5·4 "

In Oxford and Cambridge the numbers of men servants are naturally high—

Oxford (city) . . . . .	730 men	or 9·6 per cent.
" . . . . .	1,400 women	17·4 "
Cambridge (borough) . . . . .	523 men	6·8 "
" . . . . .	1,672 women	19·9 "

While in such a place as Merthyr Tydfil they are as naturally low—

Merthyr Tydfil (town) . . . . .	95 men	or 0·5 per cent.
" . . . . .	1,089 women	7·1 "

In London, as a whole, the numbers are—

29,089 males aged 20 years and upwards (men)	or 4·6 per cent.
138,262 females " " (women)	, 18·1 "
7,680 males under 20 years of age	, 1·6 "
46,524 females " " ,	, 9·4 "

In the different districts the proportions vary extremely. In the fashionable and suburban districts they are of course high, particularly as respects males; the following are among those districts in which the proportions are highest:—

St. George, Hanover-square	4,973 men	or 24·1 per cent.
",	10,588 women	„ 37·3 „
Marylebone	4,554 men	„ 11·1 „
",	15,357 women	„ 26·3 „
St. James', Westminster	1,231 men	„ 10·7 „
",	3,549 women	„ 28·4 „
Kensington	2,783 men	„ 9·8 „
",	13,108 women	„ 29·3 „

The districts containing the smallest proportions of servants, &c., are—

Bethnal Green	253 men	or 1·1 per cent.
",	1,373 women	„ 5·5 „
Rotherhithe	53 men	„ 1·0 „
",	378 women	„ 7·8 „
St. George in the East	152 men	„ 1·1 „
",	1,225 women	„ 8·4 „
Shoreditch	508 men	„ 1·8 „
",	2,801 women	„ 8·5 „
Bermondsey	193 men	„ 1·5 „
",	1,179 women	„ 8·6 „

We may infer from these figures that the excess of women over men in London and other places is principally due to the presence of large numbers of female servants.

#### SECTION VII.—*The Seventh, or Professional Class.*

The seventh, or professional class is most numerous, as regards males, in London, Middlesex, and Surrey, and next in Oxford, Gloucester, Sussex, &c., and it is least so in Staffordshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cornwall, Durham, Monmouthshire, and Derbyshire.

The females in this class are principally school-mistresses and governesses, and it is perhaps hardly worth while calculating the proportions for counties.

The males are principally clergymen, surgeons, and schoolmasters. The fellows of colleges and graduates at universities raise the proportions at Oxford and Cambridge, and the comparatively large numbers of the less numerous professions living in London, raise the ratio in that place considerably above the average. In the fashionable places, Bath, Hastings, Brighton, Cheltenham, and Bristol (with Clifton), the

proportions are higher than the average, being 4·4, 3·5, 4·2, 4·3, and 2·9 per cent. respectively in the registration districts of those names.<sup>1</sup>

### SECTION VIII.—*The Unclassified Occupations.*

Among the adult males "unclassified," we find, 1st, 30,701 independent gentlemen, annuitants, and others of independent means; 2nd, 282,779 labourers, mechanics, and others of indefinite occupations; 3rd, 103,393 persons of no stated occupations or conditions, and some others placed under this head.

The aggregate proportions are highest in Middlesex, Gloucester, Monmouth, South Wales, and London, and lowest in Cornwall, North Yorkshire, Cumberland, the West Riding, and Leicester. In these counties, the numbers of the three sections are as follow:—

	Males aged 20 yrs. and upwards.			Per-centages.		
	Sect. I.	Sect. II.	Sect. III.	Sect. I.	Sect. II.	Sect. III.
Middlesex	594	3,823	1,354	1·5	9·7	3·4
Gloucester	912	8,823	3,632	.8	8·2	3·4
Monmouth	144	5,145	751	.3	10·0	1·5
South Wales	664	14,380	2,956	.4	9·0	1·8
London	7818	45,240	18,089	1·2	7·2	2·9
Leicester	300	2,098	1,201	.5	3·4	2·0
West Riding	1094	14,452	4,398	.3	4·1	1·2
Cumberland	355	1,646	819	.7	3·2	1·6
North Riding	437	1,237	646	.8	2·4	1·2
Cornwall	463	1,988	1,190	.5	2·3	1·4

It must not be forgotten that under the head "Scholars under Tuition at School or College," included in the third section, are comprised the University students, numbering at Cambridge 1062, and at Oxford 614, aged twenty years and upwards.

### SECTION IX.—*Constitution of County Populations.*

It is worth while to examine more connectedly the constitution of the populations of counties possessing characteristic features.

Let us take, then, two counties distinguished as being purely agricultural, Hereford and Huntingdon. Here we find, out of the whole number of males aged twenty years and upwards:—

	Hereford.	Huntingdon.
Employed in agriculture, &c. . . . .	54·2 per cent.	53·9
Shopkeepers and small traders, &c. . . .	26·3 ,	27·2
Employed in commerce and conveyance . . . .	4·0 ,	6·4
Domestic servants, &c. . . . .	2·6 ,	1·7
Professional men . . . . .	1·9 ,	1·9

<sup>1</sup> The numbers of this, like those of the preceding class, form a kind of index to the numbers of the wealthy in different localities, though the indication afforded by the professional class is the less trustworthy. I therefore devote little space to this class.

Take a county distinguished only by its mines, Cornwall. Here we find

Employed in mining . . . . .	24·8 per cent.
" agriculture, &c. . . . .	32·7 "
Shopkeepers and small traders, &c. . . . .	23·5 "
Employed in commerce and conveyance . . . . .	7·3 "
Domestic servants, &c. . . . .	1·0 "
Professional men . . . . .	1·5 "

The miners and agriculturists in this case little exceeding the agriculturists alone in the others.

Turning to counties distinguished rather for manufacturing than mining, and possessed of neither seaports nor large fashionable places—say the West Riding of Yorkshire and Leicestershire—we find

	West Riding.	Leicestershire.
Employed in manufaetures . . . . .	36·6 per cent.	24·7
" mining . . . . .	5·2 "	2·3
" agriculture, &c. . . . .	15·8 "	30·0
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c. . . . .	26·8 "	26·2
Employed in commerce and conveyance . . . . .	6·2 "	5·5
Domestie servants, &c. . . . .	1·0 "	2·0
Professional men . . . . .	1·4 "	1·8

The manufacturers, miners, and agriculturists still retain together about the same proportion as before.

The East Riding of Yorkshire is chiefly remarkable for its seaport, Hull; though the ancient city of York must have a certain influence over the proportions of its population. Here we find

Employed in commerce and conveyance . . . . .	14·7 per cent.
" manufactures . . . . .	5·0 "
" agriculture, &c. . . . .	31·8 "
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c. . . . .	33·6 "
Domestic servants, &c. . . . .	1·9 "
Professional men . . . . .	2·1 "

Here we find the fourth class unusually numerous, and, as a consequence, the total of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, with the excess of the commercial class over the ordinary level, only reaches about 45 per cent.

In Durham, though miners predominate, there are large manufacturing and cominercial classes. Here we have

Employed in mining . . . . .	21·8 per cent.
" manufactures . . . . .	10·1 "
" commerce and conveyance . . . . .	16·9 "
" agriculture, &c. . . . .	13·7 "
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c. . . . .	26·4 "

Domestic servants, &c. . . . .	0·9 per cent.
Professional men . . . . .	1·5 "

The total of the first four of these, deducting the ordinary numbers of Class V., is over 50 per cent.

The counties of Somerset and Gloucester contain several large fashionable places, possessing also some commerce, manufactures, and mines. Here we have, as we might expect, fewer workers, and more attendants and distributors of wealth.

	Gloucester.	Somerset.
Employed in manufactures, &c. . . . .	7·2 per cent.	4·8
" commerce and conveyance	10·1	6·1
" mining . . . . .	1·9	3·6
" agriculture, &c. . . . .	27·0	37·1
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c. . . . .	33·3	31·3
Domestic servants, &c. . . . .	2·7	2·6
Professional men . . . . .	2·4	2·3

In Sussex the fashionable towns of Brighton and Hastings are almost the only remarkable features. Here the proportions are:—

Employed in agriculture, &c. . . . .	41·7 per cent.
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c. . . . .	30·8
Employed in commerce and conveyance . .	9·2
Domestic servants, &c. . . . .	3·5
Professional men . . . . .	2·4

In Kent, Hampshire, and Devon the principal Government dock-yards are situate. These counties also contain places of summer resort, and are commercial and manufacturing in a moderate way. The proportions they show are as follow:—

	Kent.	Hampshire.	Devon.
Employed in agriculture, &c. . . . .	36·0 pr. ct.	31·9 pr. ct.	37·5
" manufactures . . . . .	2·2	2·0	3·0
" commerce and conveyance	9·9	9·7	7·9
" mining . . . . .	·3	·1	1·9
Connected with Government . . . . .	10·3	13·7	7·4
Shopkeepers and small traders, &c. . .	27·3	27·9	30·3
Domestic servants, &c. . . . .	2·6	2·8	2·0
Professional men . . . . .	2·0	2·0	2·2

In London the proportions are:—

Employed in manufactures . . . . .	10·6 per cent.
" commerce and conveyance .	17·0
" agriculture, &c. . . . .	2·3
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c. . . . .	43·9
Domestic servants, &c. . . . .	4·6
Professional men . . . . .	3·3
Connected with Government . . . . .	7·1

If we carry to the class of manufacturers the excess over the ordinary numbers of cabinet makers, leather workers, &c., included in Class IV., they raise its proportion about one per cent. Nevertheless, the aggregate proportion engaged in manufactures, commerce, the Government service, and agriculture remains very low. But when we consider the wealth and luxury of the place, on the one hand, and its functions as a general mart, on the other, we have little difficulty in accounting for this. Trades of universal distribution are here carried on to an unusual extent, and subdivisions are multiplied which could not exist in places of less magnitude and importance. Great part of the non-working families of the country are concentrated here; while the court and the legal profession add to the numbers who have to be supplied and attended by those included in the fourth and sixth classes. And we have seen that the dress, at least, of a large section of the population of the home counties, is obtained from London.

The agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and governmental classes, with Sections A and C of the fifth or commercial class, generally include from 50 to 60 per cent. of the adult males (averaging 51·2 per cent.); the exceptions are, in excess:—

Cornwall . . . . .	66·8	per cent.
North Wales . . . . .	64·2	"
Cumberland . . . . .	61·9	"
York, West Riding . . . . .	60·2	"

And in defect—

London . . . . .	27·1	"
Middlesex . . . . .	36·4	"
Gloucester . . . . .	42·7	"
Surrey . . . . .	46·1	"
York, East Riding . . . . .	47·4	"
Northampton . . . . .	48·1	"
Sussex . . . . .	48·3	"
Warwick . . . . .	48·6	"
Somerset . . . . .	49·8	"

Of these last, if we exclude London and the metropolitan counties, and the counties of Sussex, Gloucester, and Somerset, on account of their being peculiarly the residences of the wealthier classes, there remain the East Riding of Yorkshire, Warwick, and Northampton. The proportion in Northampton is less than usual, because the shoe manufacture, so extensively carried on in that county, is included in Class IV., and thus gives to that class an unusual proportion of population. In the East Riding the deficiency seems to be chiefly caused by the influence of the city of York; a place where neither commerce nor manufactures employ many men, but which serves as a centre of trade to populations external to the East Riding. And as respects Warwick-

shire, we must notice, that, although Birmingham is a very important manufacturing place, it is also the emporium of an extremely populous district not in the same county. Hence, the ratio of manufacturers, &c., in Birmingham is considerably below 50 per cent., while in Staffordshire it reaches 57·6 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

Not only, then, does the manner in which the 50 or 60 per cent. above mentioned is divided among the various classes of manufacturers, miners, agriculturists, &c., interest us, as indicating the main characteristics of a population, but the magnitude of the remainder is worthy of our attention. This remainder is, however, obviously affected not only by the wealth, but also by the domestic industry of the people.

It would be interesting to go into the details of the composition of the town populations of which we have the statistics; but this would be a very great labour, and one which the writer's leisure does not permit.<sup>2</sup> It may not, however, be out of place to express a hope that in the next census the details of the occupations in the various localities will be accompanied by the totals of whatever large classes are adopted, in the same manner as the Government tables of deaths are headed by the totals of deaths by each class of causes. Thus it would be rendered easy to single out those places in which the occupation statistics display peculiarities of a marked character.

<sup>1</sup> In further illustration of the necessity of including in our calculations the *immediate sphere of action* of each considerable town, before we can arrive at results strictly comparable with those obtained from the majority of the counties and from the country at large, I may instance, that in the *city* of Hereford 62·3 per cent. of the adult male inhabitants are engaged in the secondary occupations (Clauses IV., VI., and VII., and Sect. B. of Class V.), but when the *whole county* is taken, the proportion so employed sinks to 34·3 per cent. Again, in Thingoe registration district, in Suffolk (surrounding, but not including Bury St. Edmunds), the ratio of agriculturists rises to 70·9 per cent., but in Bury and Thingoe united it is 47·7 per cent. It will thus be readily seen that the primary classes *must* include *more* than an average proportion in rural, and *less* than an average proportion in urban districts.

<sup>2</sup> Since this was written, a contribution has appeared in the "Transactions of the Society for the Promotion of Social Science," vol. i., which exhibits the magnitudes of the classes of occupations here adopted in some of the principal towns.

Summary of TABLE I.<sup>1</sup>

Employed in	Males aged 20 years and upwards.	Females aged 20 years and upwards.	Males under 20 years of age.	Females under 20 years of age.
CLASS I. Agriculture, &c....	1,248,430	351,948	338,692	100,332
CLASS II. Mining, &c.... ...	206,058	4,727	80,469	5,930
CLASS III. Manufactures :				
A. Textile manufactures ..	333,158	285,139	147,134	199,863
B. Metallic ditto ... ...	207,079	18,136	62,590	11,048
C. Other ditto ... ... ...	84,651	48,581	27,379	33,941
Totals of Class III. ... ...	624,888	351,856	237,103	244,852
CLASS IV. Retail trade, &c.:				
A. Food, drink, &c., providers ... ... ...	311,264	119,376	48,647	3,413
B. Clothing, &c., providers	323,000	515,652	70,639	103,141
C. Engaged in house construction, &c. ... ...	381,618	34,614	65,831	1,184
D. Wood workers, &c. ...	91,500	5,915	15,997	1,309
E. Metal workers, &c. ...	100,541	547	24,553	14
F. Miscellaneous ... ...	198,081	42,583	34,366	6,035
Totals of Class IV. ... ...	1,406,064	718,687	260,033	115,096
CLASS V. Commercial pursuits, &c.:				
A. Merchants, clerks, &c....	58,812	30	11,297	0
B. Engaged in inland carriage, &c. ... ... ...	276,416	8,280	95,379	5,019
C. Engaged in sea navigation, &c. ... ... ...	119,576	3,926	22,614	1,256
Totals of Class V. ... ...	454,804	12,236	129,290	6,275
CLASS VI. Menial occupations	105,829	580,768	37,613	282,242
CLASS VII. Professional ditto	95,344	61,974	7,498	8,039
CLASS VIII. Governmental occupations :				
A. Maintaining internal order, &c. ... ... ...	67,245	1,893	5,357	45
B. Engaged in defence, &c.	91,478	.....	7,893	0
Totals of Class VIII. ...	158,723	1,893	13,250	45
Unclassified ... ... ... ...	416,873	3,015,495	2,960,264	3,283,989
Grand totals ... ... ... ...	4,717,013	5,099,584	4,064,212	4,046,800

<sup>1</sup> This table is read thus:—The first, or agricultural class, includes 1,248,430 men, 351,948 women, 338,692 boys, 100,332 girls; the second, or mining class, includes 206,058 men, 4,727 women, &c.

TABLE I.<sup>1</sup>—*Occupations (in eight Classes) of Males and Females, under twenty years of age, and aged twenty years and upwards.*

## MALES.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS I.—Employed in Agriculture, &amp;c. &amp;c.</b>				
Land proprietor ... ... ... ...	16,934	·36	113	·00
Farmer ... ... ... ...	223,318	4·73	748	·02
Grazier ... ... ... ...	2,429	·05	20	·00
Farmer's, grazier's, "son," "grand-son," "brother," "nephew" ...	73,634	1·56	38,070	·94
Farm bailiff ... ... ... ...	10,455	·22	106	·00
Agricultural labourer (out-door) ...	724,839	15·37	183,839	4·52
Shepherd ... ... ... ...	10,252	·22	2,265	·06
Farm servant (in-door) ... ... ...	87,608	1·86	101,508	2·50
"Others connected with agriculture" <sup>2</sup>	3,298	·07	237	·01
Woodman ... ... ... ...	6,780	·14	992	·02
"Others connected with arboriculture" <sup>3</sup> ... ... ... ...	209	·00	11	·00
Gardener ... ... ... ...	62,772	1·33	6,913	·17
Nurseryman ... ... ... ...	2,042	·04	308	·01
"Others connected with horticulture" <sup>4</sup> ... ... ... ...	59	·00	3	·00
Drover ... ... ... ...	2,623	·06	348	·01
Gamekeeper ... ... ... ...	7,198	·15	344	·01
Fisherman ... ... ... ...	13,980	·30	2,867	·07
	<b>1,248,430</b>	<b>26·46</b>	<b>338,692</b>	<b>8·34</b>
<b>CLASS II.—Employed in Mining, &amp;c.</b>				
Iron miner ... ... ... ...	14,330	·30	5,050	·12
Lead miner ... ... ... ...	15,423	·33	4,607	·11
Tin miner ... ... ... ...	8,606	·18	4,305	·11
Copper miner ... ... ... ...	12,751	·27	5,698	·14
Coal miner ... ... ... ...	128,086	2·72	55,303	1·36
Stone quarrier ... ... ... ...	15,159	·32	3,019	·07
Slate quarrier ... ... ... ...	5,740	·12	1,621	·04
Limestone quarrier, burner ... ...	4,390	·09	648	·02
Salt makers, dealers ... ... ...	1,573	·03	218	·01
	<b>206,058</b>	<b>4·36</b>	<b>80,469</b>	<b>1·98</b>
<b>CLASS III.—Employed in Manufactures.</b>				
<i>Section A. Textile Manufactures.</i>				
Cotton manufacture ... ... ...	115,717	2·45	61,150	1·50
Fustian manufacture ... ... ...	2,346	·05	953	·02
Flax, linen manufacture ... ...	9,645	·20	3,461	·09

<sup>1</sup> This table is read thus:—The number of land proprietors (males) aged 20 years and upwards is returned as 16,934, being ·36 per cent., or 36 per 10,000 males of that age. The number under 20 years of age is returned as 113, or a number so insignificant that its centesimal proportion out of the males of a corresponding age cannot be expressed with two places of decimals.

<sup>2</sup> Land, estate agent, land surveyor, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Wood keeper, bailiff, &c.

<sup>4</sup> Water-cress grower, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS III., <i>Sect A.</i> —continued.				
Lace manufacture	5,579	·12	3,803	·09
“Other workers, dealers in flax, cotton” <sup>1</sup>	5,882	·12	1,210	·03
Woollen cloth manufacture	54,977	1·17	21,860	·54
Worsted manufacture	32,489	·69	19,006	·47
Stuff manufacture	2,471	·05	884	·02
Carpet and rug manufacture	5,392	·11	2,167	·05
“Other workers, dealers in wool” <sup>2</sup>	8,065	·17	1,795	·04
Silk manufacture	31,042	·66	12,556	·31
Ribbon manufacture	3,874	·08	1,038	·03
Faney goods manufacture	148	·00	33	·00
“Other workers, dealers in silk” <sup>3</sup>	3,351	·07	775	·02
Hose, stocking manufacture	25,683	·54	7,916	·19
Calico, cotton-printer	7,950	·17	2,996	·07
Calico, cotton-dyer	2,325	·05	933	·02
Dyer, scourer, calenderer	8,162	·17	2,188	·05
Fuller	1,173	·02	278	·01
Fraine maker	1,205	·03	278	·01
Block and print cutter	699	·01	59	·00
“Other wood tool makers” <sup>4</sup>	3,675	·08	1,463	·04
Packer and presser (cotton)	1,308	·03	327	·01
	333,158	7·04	147,184	3·61
CLASS III.— <i>Section B. Metallic Manufactures.</i>				
Iron manufacture	49,005	1·04	17,075	·42
Nail manufacture	12,713	·27	4,252	·10
Anchorsmith	1,984	·04	868	·02
Boiler maker	4,857	·10	1,163	·03
File maker	4,371	·09	1,603	·04
Cutler	6,242	·13	1,712	·04
Needle manufacture	1,884	·04	880	·02
Grinder (branched undefined)	1,599	·03	451	·01
“Other workers, dealers in iron, steel” <sup>5</sup>	17,557	·37	5,505	·14
Brassfounder	6,495	·14	3,051	·08
Locksmith, bellhanger	4,768	·10	1,386	·03
White metal manufacture	437	·01	182	·00
Button maker	2,011	·04	977	·02
Wire maker	930	·02	298	·01
Wire worker, weaver	2,117	·04	579	·01
“Other workers, dealers in mixed metals” <sup>6</sup>	6,008	·13	1,907	·05
Copper manufacture	2,115	·04	478	·01
Zinc manufacture	351	·01	81	·00
Lead manufacture	1,584	·03	654	·02
“Other workers, dealers in lead” <sup>7</sup>	1,759	·04	541	·01
“Other workers, dealers in tin” <sup>8</sup>	4,814	·10	1,579	·04
Goldsmith, silversmith	7,915	·17	1,965	·05

<sup>1</sup> Muslin manufacture; Manchester warehouseman, &c.<sup>2</sup> Flannel manufacture; blanket manufacture; wool, woollen dyer, &c.<sup>3</sup> Silk dyer, printer; silk glove manufacture, &c. <sup>4</sup> Bobbin maker, turner, &c.<sup>5</sup> Blade maker, forger; knife maker; steel manufacturer, worker, &c.<sup>6</sup> Gasfitter; japanner, lacquerer, &c. <sup>7</sup> Typefounder, &c.<sup>8</sup> Tinplate worker; tin manufacture, &c. The “tinmen” will be found in Class IV.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS III., Sect. B.—continued.</b>				
Plater ...	1,111	·02	324	·01
“Other workers in gold and silver” <sup>1</sup>	1,350	·03	430	·01
Watchmaker ...	14,020	·30	3,104	·08
Philosophical instrument makers and dealers ...	2,443	·05	530	·01
Medallists, die-sinkers ...	349	·01	109	·00
Gunsmith ...	5,011	·11	1,510	·04
“Others engaged in manufacture of arms” <sup>2</sup> ...	773	·02	187	·00
Engine and machine maker ...	34,797	·74	7,657	·19
Tool maker ...	3,271	·07	789	·02
“Others dealing in tools and machines” <sup>3</sup> ...	1,568	·03	616	·02
“Other implement makers” <sup>4</sup> ...	870	·02	147	·00
	<b>207,079</b>	<b>4·38</b>	<b>62,590</b>	<b>1·53</b>
<b>CLASS III.—Section C. Other Manufactures.</b>				
Earthenware manufacture ...	14,943	·32	8,693	·21
Glass manufacture ...	7,244	·15	2,994	·07
“Other workers in glass” <sup>5</sup> ...	839	·02	118	·00
Paper manufacture ...	4,651	·10	1,472	·04
Printer ...	16,034	·34	6,175	·15
Bookbinder ...	4,292	·09	1,209	·03
Engraver ...	3,936	·08	936	·02
Musical instrument maker ...	2,872	·06	584	·01
Engaged in manufacture of chemicals ...	7,135	·15	1,404	·03
Sugar refiner ...	1,897	·04	129	·00
Soap boiler ...	1,055	·02	151	·00
Comb maker ...	1,458	·03	330	·01
“Others dealing in grease, bones, &c.” <sup>6</sup> ...	2,929	·06	573	·01
Hair manufacture ...	564	·01	295	·01
Glover (material not stated) ...	3,505	·07	1,016	·02
Hatter ...	11,297	·24	1,300	·03
	<b>84,651</b>	<b>1·78</b>	<b>27,379</b>	<b>·64</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Employed in Retail Trade, &amp;c.</b>				
<i>Section A. Food, Drink, &amp;c., Providers.</i>				
Cowkeeper, milkseller ...	9,300	·20	1,434	·04
Cheesemonger ...	2,932	·06	662	·02
Butcher ...	49,403	1·05	11,166	·27
Provision curer ...	494	·01	45	·00
Poulterer ...	1,795	·04	217	·01
Fishmonger ...	6,315	·13	830	·02
“Others dealing in animal food” <sup>7</sup> ...	7,378	·16	752	·02

<sup>1</sup> Goldbeater, &c.<sup>2</sup> Sword cutler, maker, &c.<sup>3</sup> Card maker, cutter, &c. <sup>4</sup> Agricultural implement and machine maker, &c.<sup>5</sup> Looking-glass maker, &c.<sup>6</sup> Ivory cutter, worker, dealer; haft maker, turner, &c. <sup>7</sup> Provision dealer, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS IV., Sect. A.—continued.</b>				
Greengrocer ... ... ... ... ...	7,674	·16	1,004	·02
Corn merchant ... ... ... ... ...	5,490	·12	386	·01
Miller ... ... ... ... ...	26,413	·56	5,585	·14
Flour dealer ... ... ... ... ...	1,293	·03	113	·00
Baker ... ... ... ... ...	36,537	·77	9,068	·22
Confectioner ... ... ... ... ...	6,180	·13	1,623	·04
“ Others dealing in vegetable food ” <sup>1</sup> ... ... ... ...	4,269	·09	507	·01
Maltster ... ... ... ... ...	9,812	·21	618	·02
Brewer ... ... ... ... ...	16,128	·34	969	·02
Innkeeper ... ... ... ... ...	20,808	·44	139	·00
Licensed victualler, beershop keeper	34,507	·73	253	·01
Wine and spirit merchant ... ...	6,049	·13	540	·01
Grocer ... ... ... ... ...	47,473	1·01	10,755	·26
Tobacconist ... ... ... ... ...	2,616	·06	464	·01
“ Others dealing in drinks, stimu- lants ” <sup>2</sup> ... ... ... ...	6,895	·15	1,408	·03
Water providers, dealers ... ... ...	1,503	·03	109	·00
	<b>311,264</b>	<b>6·61</b>	<b>48,647</b>	<b>1·18</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section B. Clothing, &amp;c., Providers.</b>				
Draper ... ... ... ... ...	24,846	·53	9,169	·23
Woollen draper ... ... ... ...	2,731	·06	719	·02
Silk mercer ... ... ... ... ...	1,617	·03	423	·01
Hosier, haberdasher ... ... ...	2,615	·06	583	·01
Clothier ... ... ... ... ...	5,410	·11	855	·02
Tailor ... ... ... ... ...	96,633	2·05	18,838	·46
Shoemaker ... ... ... ... ...	173,932	3·69	37,068	·91
Patten, clog maker ... ... ...	2,882	·06	801	·02
Umbrella, parasol, stick maker	1,710	·04	381	·01
“ Others providing dress ” <sup>3</sup> ... ...	10,684	·23	1,802	·04
	<b>323,060</b>	<b>6·86</b>	<b>70,639</b>	<b>1·73</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section C. Engaged in House Construction, &amp;c.</b>				
House proprietor ... ... ... ...	10,586	·22	32	·00
Architect ... ... ... ... ...	2,252	·05	439	·01
Surveyor ... ... ... ... ...	2,492	·05	281	·01
Builder ... ... ... ... ...	10,680	·23	963	·02
Carpenter, joiner ... ... ...	133,675	2·83	22,436	·55
Bricklayer ... ... ... ... ...	58,109	1·23	8,988	·22
Mason, pavior ... ... ... ...	65,841	1·40	11,847	·29
Slater ... ... ... ... ...	3,800	·08	603	·01
Plasterer ... ... ... ... ...	13,122	·28	2,560	·06
Painter, plumber, glazier ... ...	47,169	1·00	9,367	·23
“ Others engaged in house construc- tion ” <sup>4</sup> ... ... ... ...	775	·02	108	·00
Brickmaker ... ... ... ... ...	21,707	·46	6,092	·15

<sup>1</sup> Fruit and flower hawker, vendor ; seed merchant, seedsman ; potato merchant, &c.<sup>2</sup> Tobacco, snuff, manufacture ; distiller, rectifier, &c.<sup>3</sup> Shawl manufacture ; straw hat, bonnet maker ; furrier ; clothes dealer, out-fitter, &c.<sup>4</sup> House decorator, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS IV., Sect. C.—continued.</b>				
Thatcher ... ... ... ... ...	5,065	.11	822	.2
Paper stainer ... ... ... ... ...	1,230	.03	771	.2
Paper hanger ... ... ... ... ...	1,500	.03	332	.1
Marble mason ... ... ... ... ...	895	.02	183	.0
Lodging-house keeper ... ... ... ... ...	2,720	.06	7	.0
	<b>381,618</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>65,831</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section D. Wood-workers, &amp;c.</b>				
Timber merchant ... ... ... ... ...	3,512	.07	281	.01
“Other dealers, workers in timber” <sup>1</sup> ... ... ... ... ...	2,213	.05	684	.02
Cork cutter ... ... ... ... ...	1,395	.03	318	.01
“Others dealing in bark” ... ... ... ... ...	59	.00	13	.00
Sawyer ... ... ... ... ...	27,824	.59	2,707	.07
Lath maker ... ... ... ... ...	1,377	.03	218	.01
“Other wood-workers” ... ... ... ... ...	50	.00	10	.00
Cabinet maker, upholsterer ... ... ... ...	24,869	.53	5,516	.14
Turner ... ... ... ... ...	5,523	.12	1,658	.04
Chair maker ... ... ... ... ...	4,714	.10	1,165	.03
Box maker ... ... ... ... ...	1,442	.03	412	.01
“Others dealing in wood furniture” <sup>2</sup> ... ... ... ... ...	8,655	.08	483	.01
Cooper ... ... ... ... ...	13,520	.29	2,366	.06
“Other makers of wood utensils” <sup>3</sup> ... ... ... ... ...	1,347	.03	166	.00
	<b>91,500</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>15,997</b>	<b>.41</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section E. Metal Workers, &amp;c.</b>				
Ironmonger ... ... ... ... ...	6,093	.13	1,570	.04
Blacksmith ... ... ... ... ...	75,998	1.61	18,216	.45
Whitesmith ... ... ... ... ...	7,615	.16	1,823	.04
Timman ... ... ... ... ...	5,897	.13	1,823	.04
Brazier ... ... ... ... ...	3,391	.07	835	.02
Coppersmith ... ... ... ... ...	1,211	.03	270	.01
“Other workers, dealers in copper” ... ... ... ... ...	309	.01	16	.00
“Other workers, dealers in zinc” ... ... ... ... ...	27	.00	...	...
	<b>100,541</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>24,553</b>	<b>.60</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section F. Miscellaneous.</b>				
Tallow chandler ... ... ... ... ...	3,954	.08	681	.02
Fellmonger ... ... ... ... ...	1,604	.03	234	.01
Skinner ... ... ... ... ...	1,327	.03	277	.01
Currier ... ... ... ... ...	9,739	.21	1,644	.04
Tanner ... ... ... ... ...	6,924	.15	957	.02
“Other workers in leather” <sup>4</sup> ... ... ... ... ...	1,790	.04	428	.01
Dealers in feathers, quills ... ... ... ... ...	524	.01	67	.00
Brush and broom maker ... ... ... ... ...	6,053	.13	1,484	.04
“Other workers, dealers in hair” <sup>5</sup> ... ... ... ... ...	129	.00	24	.00
Woolstapler ... ... ... ... ...	1,642	.03	192	.00
Horse dealer ... ... ... ... ...	1,227	.03	101	.00

<sup>1</sup> Wood dealer, agent, &c.<sup>2</sup> Furniture broker, &c.<sup>3</sup> Hoop maker, bender; wine cooper, cask dealer, &c.<sup>4</sup> Pocket book, card case, maker, &c.<sup>5</sup> Hair merchant, dealer, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS IV., <i>Sect. F.</i> —continued.				
Cattle, sheep, dealer, salesman ...	4,423	·09	145	·00
“Others engaged about animals” <sup>1</sup> ...	3,375	·07	229	·01
Oil and colourman ... ... ... ...	1,627	·03	272	·01
French polisher ... ... ... ...	2,478	·05	601	·01
“Other workers, dealers in oils, gums, &c.” <sup>2</sup> ... ... ... ...	1,922	·04	330	·01
Basket maker ... ... ... ...	6,078	·13	1,293	·03
“Other workers in cane, rush, straw” <sup>3</sup> ... ... ... ...	2,874	·06	3,398	·08
Stationer ... ... ... ...	3,101	·07	762	·02
“Other paper workers, dealers” <sup>4</sup> ...	2,042	·04	663	·02
Publisher, bookseller ... ... ...	5,320	·11	727	·02
“Others engaged about publications” <sup>5</sup> ... ... ...	1,147	·02	212	·01
“Others employed about pictures and engravings” <sup>6</sup> ... ... ...	3,082	·07	704	·02
Carver, gilder ... ... ... ...	3,334	·07	1,017	·03
Employed about carving and figures <sup>7</sup>	2,268	·05	653	·02
Persons connected with shows, games, and sports <sup>8</sup> ... ... ... ...	2,152	·05	577	·01
“Others connected with music” <sup>9</sup> ...	1,105	·02	192	·00
Druggist ... ... ... ...	10,846	·23	3,193	·08
“Others dealing in drugs and sur- gical instruments” ... ... ...	687	·01	102	·00
“Other workers in stone, clay” <sup>10</sup> ...	14,213	·30	1,658	·04
Coal merchant or dealer ... ...	9,741	·21	944	·02
Coal heaver, coal labourer ...	10,628	·23	1,652	·04
“Other workers in coal” <sup>11</sup> ... ...	5,782	·12	476	·01
Gasworks’ service ... ... ...	4,362	·09	352	·01
Workers, dealers in precious stones ...	581	·01	158	·00
Earthenware and glass dealer ...	2,868	·06	353	·01
Tobacco-pipe makers and others ...	2,707	·06	826	·02
Millwright ... ... ... ...	6,446	·14	1,159	·03
Auctioneer ... ... ... ...	3,341	·07	207	·01
Pawnbroker ... ... ... ...	2,432	·05	1,053	·03
Shopkeeper ... ... ... ...	12,127	·26	773	·02
Hawker, pedlar ... ... ... ...	13,983	·30	2,534	·06
“Other general merchants, dealers, and agents” <sup>12</sup> ... ... ...	12,976	·28	950	·02
“Others, boarding and lodging” <sup>13</sup> ...	3,115	·07	112	·00
	198,081	4·20	34,366	·85

<sup>1</sup> Horse breaker; pig merchant, dealer, &c.<sup>2</sup> Oil miller, refiner, &c.<sup>3</sup> Straw plait manufacturer; hay and straw dealer, &c.<sup>4</sup> Bill sticker; paper ruler, &c.<sup>5</sup> News agent, vendor, news-room keeper, &c.<sup>6</sup> Lithographer, lithographic printer; copperplate printer, &c.<sup>7</sup> Wood carver; modeller; artificial flower maker, &c.<sup>8</sup> Toy maker, dealer, &c.<sup>9</sup> Organ builder; music publisher, seller, &c.<sup>10</sup> Stone cutter, dresser, polisher; platelayer; excavator, navvy, &c.<sup>11</sup> Coal agent, factor, colliery agent; coke burner, dealer, &c.<sup>12</sup> General dealer, huckster, costermonger; marine store dealer; stock, share, bill broker, &c.<sup>13</sup> Coffee house, eating house keeper; proprietor, officer of lunatic asylum, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS V.—Engaged in Commercial Pursuits, &amp;c.</b>				
<i>Section A. Merchants, Clerks, &amp;c.</i>				
Merchant .. .. .. .. ..	7,482	·16	365	·01
Banker .. .. .. .. ..	1,482	·03	27	·00
Ship agent .. .. .. .. ..	1,511	·03	229	·01
Broker... .. .. .. .. ..	2,001	·04	219	·01
Agent, factor .. .. .. .. ..	3,617	·08	177	·00
Salesman .. .. .. .. ..	1,302	·03	128	·00
Accountant .. .. .. .. ..	5,321	·11	361	·01
Commercial clerk .. .. .. .. ..	28,003	·59	9,526	·23
Commercial traveller... .. .. .. .. ..	8,093	·17	265	·01
	<b>58,812</b>	<b>1·24</b>	<b>11,297</b>	<b>·28</b>
<b>CLASS V.—Section B. Engaged in Inland Carriage, &amp;c.</b>				
Engaged in warehousing .. .. .. .. ..	10,938	·23	2,598	·06
“Others connected with storage” .. .. .. .. ..	336	·01	52	·00
Post office .. .. .. .. ..	7,356	·16	407	·01
Messenger, porter (not Government) .. .. .. .. ..	27,606	·59	61,344	1·51
“Others employed about messages” .. .. .. .. ..	286	·01	125	·00
Road labourer .. .. .. .. ..	7,365	·16	567	·01
Toll collector .. .. .. .. ..	3,307	·07	168	·00
Coach maker .. .. .. .. ..	12,900	·27	2,280	·06
“Others connected with carriage making” .. .. .. .. ..	177	·00	33	·00
Saddler .. .. .. .. ..	12,594	·27	2,291	·06
Whip maker .. .. .. .. ..	766	·02	175	·00
“Other harness makers” .. .. .. .. ..	229	·00	26	·00
Wheelwright .. .. .. .. ..	23,495	·50	4,527	·11
Coach, cab owner .. .. .. .. ..	2,020	·04	12	·00
Livery-stable keeper .. .. .. .. ..	1,126	·02	33	·00
Groom, horsekeeper, jockey .. .. .. .. ..	22,987	·49	4,421	·11
Coachman (not domestic servant), guard, postboy .. .. .. .. ..	14,300	·30	447	·01
Carman, carrier, carter, drayman .. .. .. .. ..	38,200	·81	5,510	·14
Omnibus, owner, conductor, driver... .. .. .. .. ..	2,907	·06	253	·01
“Others engaged in road convey- ance” <sup>1</sup> .. .. .. .. ..	3,556	·08	133	·00
Railway labourer .. .. .. .. ..	26,662	·57	2,327	·06
Railway engine driver, stoker .. .. .. .. ..	6,146	·13	514	·01
“Others engaged in railway traffic” <sup>2</sup> .. .. .. .. ..	16,651	·35	1,870	·05
Boat, barge builder .. .. .. .. ..	2,378	·05	534	·01
Canal service .. .. .. .. ..	2,308	·05	185	·00
Boat and bargeman .. .. .. .. ..	28,235	·60	4,382	·11
“Others connected with inland navi- gation” <sup>3</sup> .. .. .. .. ..	1,585	·03	165	·00
	<b>276,416</b>	<b>5·87</b>	<b>95,379</b>	<b>2·33</b>

<sup>1</sup> Cabman, &c.<sup>2</sup> Railway officer, clerk, station master; railway porter, gatekeeper; railway police, &c.<sup>3</sup> Lighterman, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS V.—Section C. Engaged in Sea Navigation, &amp;c.</b>				
Shipwright, shipbuilder ... ... ...	16,513	.35	3,951	.10
“ Others engaged in fitting ships” <sup>1</sup> ...	2,825	.06	612	.02
Ropemaker ... ... ... ...	7,794	.17	3,829	.09
Sailcloth manufacture ... ... ...	2,742	.06	763	.02
“ Other workers, dealers in hemp” <sup>2</sup> ...	3,760	.08	956	.02
Shipowner ... ... ... ...	1,526	.03	14	.00
Seaman ... ... ... ...	64,097	1.36	10,814	.27
Pilot ... ... ... ...	2,400	.05	165	.00
“ Others connected with sea navigation” <sup>3</sup> ... ... ...	17,919	.38	1,510	.04
	<b>119,576</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>22,614</b>	<b>.56</b>
<b>CLASS VI.—Menial Occupations.</b>				
Domestic servant, general ... ...	51,889	1.10	22,434	.55
“ coachman ... ...	6,948	.15	82	.00
“ groom ... ...	10,864	.23	4,393	.11
“ gardener ... ...	4,181	.09	359	.01
“ inn servant ... ...	16,929	.36	6,516	.16
Hair dresser ... ... ...	9,261	.20	1,663	.04
Chimney sweeper ... ... ...	4,146	.09	2,045	.05
Vermilion destroyer ... ... ...	1,611	.03	121	.00
	<b>105,829</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>37,613</b>	<b>.92</b>
<b>CLASS VII.—Professional Occupations, &amp;c.</b>				
Clergyman ... ... ... ...	17,320	.37	...	...
Protestant minister ... ... ...	6,405	.14	...	...
Priests and other religious teachers ...	2,253	.05	38	.00
Parish clerk ... ... ...	2,350	.05	8	.00
“ Other church officers” ... ...	1,637	.03	151	.00
Physician ... ... ...	1,771	.04	...	...
Surgeon ... ... ...	13,470	.29	...	...
“ Other medical men” ... ...	2,228	.05	1,721	.04
Farrier, veterinary surgeon ... ...	5,581	.12	525	.01
Author ... ... ...	397	.01	7	.00
Editor, writer ... ... ...	1,032	.02	68	.00
“ Others engaged in literature” <sup>4</sup> ...	1,013	.02	45	.00
Schoolmaster ... ... ...	17,664	.37	1,665	.04
Music master ... ... ...	2,665	.06	162	.00
“ Other teachers” ... ...	4,771	.10	1,042	.03
Scientific persons ... ... ...	397	.01	21	.00
Civil engineer ... ... ...	2,815	.05	262	.01
Pattern designer ... ... ...	1,814	.03	269	.01
“ Other designers and draughtsmen”	450	.01	114	.00
Painter (artist) ... ... ...	4,171	.09	339	.01
“ Others engaged in fine arts” <sup>5</sup> ...	562	.01	73	.00

<sup>1</sup> Block, oar, mast maker; ship rigger, &c.<sup>2</sup> Canvas maker, dealer; sail maker; mat maker, &c.<sup>3</sup> Harbour, dock service, dock labourer; wharfinger, &c.<sup>4</sup> Fellow of college, graduate of university, &c.<sup>5</sup> Sculptor, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS VII.—continued.				
Musician (not teacher) ... ... ...	4,361	.09	887	.02
Actor ... ... ... ...	1,119	.02	99	.00
“Others engaged about theatres” ...	98	.00	2	.00
	<b>95,344</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>7,498</b>	<b>.17</b>
CLASS VIII.— <i>Governmental Occupations.</i>				
<i>Section A. Maintaining Internal Order, &amp;c.</i>				
Barrister ... ... ... ...	2,816	.06	...	...
Solicitor ... ... ... ...	11,350	.24	...	...
Other lawyers ... ... ... ...	1,221	.03	442	.01
Law clerk ... ... ... ...	9,714	.21	4,299	.11
Law court officers and law stationers	2,025	.04	311	.01
Police ... ... ... ...	16,334	.35	58	.00
Union relieving officer ... ... ...	1,327	.03	7	.00
Officer of charitable institution ...	586	.01	29	.00
local board... ... ...	1,309	.03	27	.00
Other local officers <sup>1</sup> ... ... ...	7,069	.15	81	.00
Customs ... ... ... ...	8,627	.18	81	.00
Inland revenue ... ... ... ...	4,867	.10	22	.00
	<b>67,245</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>5,357</b>	<b>.13</b>
CLASS VIII.— <i>Section B. Engaged in Defence, &amp;c.</i>				
Army officer ... ... ... ...	3,772	.08	171	.00
Army half-pay officer ... ... ...	1,364	.03	1	.00
Soldier... ... ... ...	31,597	.67	4,920	.12
Chelsea pensioner ... ... ...	18,707	.40	8	.00
Navy officer ... ... ... ...	2,587	.05	142	.00
Navy half-pay officer... ... ...	1,490	.03	1	.00
Seaman, R.N. ... ... ...	5,016	.11	1,701	.04
Greenwich pensioner... ... ...	7,616	.16	3	.00
Marine ... ... ... ...	5,945	.13	360	.01
“Others engaged in defence” ...	404	.01	13	.00
“Other Government officers” <sup>2</sup> ...	12,980	.28	573	.01
	<b>91,478</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>.18</b>
<i>Unclassified.</i>				
Labourer (branch undefined) ... ...	274,079	5.81	50,515	1.24
Mechanic, manufacturer, shopman (branch undefined) ... ... ...	7,892	.17	4,710	.12
Others of indefinite occupations ...	808	.02	967	.02
Gentleman, independent ... ... ...	10,274	.22	248	.01
Annuitant ... ... ... ...	20,382	.43	312	.01
Others of independent means ...	45	.00	...	...
Dependent on relatives ... ... ...	1,531	.03	81	.00
Person of no stated occupation living on alms ... ... ... ...	1,861	.04	66	.00
Pauper of no stated occupation ...	19,058	.40	11,300	.28
Lunatic „ „ ...	3,106	.07	315	.01

<sup>1</sup> Magistrate; prison officer, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Artificers and labourers in the dockyards; messengers and workmen employed by Government; civil servants, not in Post office or Revenue departments, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
UNCLASSIFIED—continued.				
Others supported by the community	200	·00	5	·00
Prisoner of no stated occupation	803	·02	580	·01
Vagrant and others in barns, &c.	8,082	·17	3,776	·09
East India service	3,291	·07	63	·00
Son, grandson, brother, nephew (not otherwise returned)	13,900	·29	1,708,696	42·04
Scholar under tuition at home	77	·00	18,119	·45
“ ” at school or col- lege	3,867	·08	1,148,073	28·25
Persons of no stated occupations or conditions	47,612	1·01	12,438	·31
	416,873	8·83	2,960,264	72·84

## FEMALES.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS I.—Employed in Agriculture, &c.				
Land proprietor	13,168	·26	100	·00
Farmer	22,863	·45	53	·00
Farmer's, grazier's “wife”	164,420	3·22	198	·00
Farmer's, grazier's “daughter,” “grand-daughter,” “sister,” “niece”	66,614	1·31	38,533	·95
Agricultural labourer (out-door)	34,862	·68	9,457	·23
Farm servant (in-door)	47,450	·93	51,706	1·28
Others connected with agriculture	18	·00	...	...
Connected with arboriculture	16	·00	...	...
Gardener	1,937	·04	183	·00
Others connected with horticulture	104	·00	3	·00
Engaged about animals <sup>1</sup>	496	·01	99	·00
	351,948	6·90	100,332	2·46
CLASS II.—Employed in Mining, &c.				
Copper miner	1,565	·03	2,353	·06
Coal miner	1,269	·02	1,266	·03
Salt makers, dealers	57	·00	12	·00
Workers, dealers in tin <sup>2</sup>	1,356	·03	1,734	·04
Workers, dealers in lead <sup>3</sup>	480	·01	565	·01
	4,727	·09	5,930	·14
CLASS III.—Employed in Manufactures.				
Section A. Textile Manufactures.				
Cotton manufacture	110,868	2·17	84,042	2·08
Lint manufacture	116	·00	18	·00

<sup>1</sup> Fisherwoman, &c.<sup>2</sup> Tin miner; tin manufacture, &c.<sup>3</sup> Lead miner, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS III., Sec. A.—continued.</b>				
Fustian manufacture ... ... ...	1,455	·03	751	·02
Muslin embroiderer ... ... ...	47	·00	13	·00
Flax, linen manufacture ... ... ...	6,458	·13	6,761	·17
Thread manufacture ... ... ...	368	·01	474	·01
Weaver (material not stated) ... ...	2,548	·05	1,201	·03
Lace manufacture ... ... ...	32,230	·63	20,109	·50
“Other workers in flax, cotton” <sup>1</sup> ...	1,765	·03	889	·02
Woollen cloth manufacture ... ...	26,900	·53	18,519	·46
Worsted manufacture ... ... ...	25,542	·50	25,677	·63
Stuff manufacture ... ... ...	2,950	·06	1,169	·03
“Other workers, dealers in wool” <sup>2</sup> ...	3,629	·07	1,840	·05
Silk manufacture ... ... ...	42,501	·83	25,841	·64
Ribbon manufacture ... ... ...	3,902	·08	1,259	·03
Fancy goods manufacture ... ...	959	·02	683	·02
Embroiderer ... ... ...	1,697	·03	814	·02
“Other workers, dealers in silk” <sup>3</sup> ...	2,307	·05	827	·02
Shawl manufacture ... ... ...	190	·00	102	·00
Hose, stocking manufacture ... ...	17,369	·34	7,955	·20
Calico, cotton printer ... ... ...	452	·01	700	·02
Dyer, scourer, calenderer ... ...	554	·01	89	·00
Wood tool makers ... ... ...	332	·01	130	·00
	285,139	5·59	199,863	4·95
<b>CLASS III.—Section B. Metallic Manufactures.</b>				
Nail manufacture ... ... ...	6,602	·13	3,373	·08
Needle manufacture ... ... ...	1,209	·02	734	·02
“Other workers, dealers in iron, steel” <sup>4</sup> ... ...	3,698	·07	2,510	·06
Pin manufacture ... ... ...	528	·01	327	·01
Button maker ... ... ...	2,275	·04	1,675	·04
“Other workers, dealers in brass and mixed metals” <sup>5</sup> ... ...	2,140	·04	1,345	·03
“Other workers, dealers in copper” <sup>6</sup> ...	34	·00	25	·00
Workers, dealers in zinc ... ...	8	·00	...	...
Workers, dealers in gold and silver ...	826	·02	666	·02
Philosophical instrument makers, dealers ... ...	328	·01	134	·00
Medallists, die-sinkers ... ...	8	·00	5	·00
Engaged in manufacture of arms ...	186	·00	46	·00
Machine makers, dealers ... ...	294	·01	208	·01
	18,136	·35	11,048	·27
<b>CLASS III.—Section C. Other Manufactures.</b>				
Earthenware manufacture ... ...	5,580	·11	5,125	·12
Glass makers, workers ... ...	606	·01	382	·01
Paper manufacture ... ...	3,185	·06	1,501	·04

<sup>1</sup> Muslin manufacture, &c.<sup>2</sup> Flannel manufacture; carpet, rug manufacture, &c.<sup>3</sup> Trimming maker; silk glove maker, &c.<sup>4</sup> Steel pen maker; screw cutter, maker, &c.<sup>5</sup> Japanner, lacquerer; burnisher, &c. <sup>6</sup> Copper manufacture, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS III., <i>Sec. C.</i> —continued.				
“Others engaged about publications” <sup>1</sup>	2,520	·05	1,406	·03
Engaged in manufacture of chemicals	547	·01	244	·01
Dealers in grease, bones, &c. <sup>2</sup> ... ...	581	·01	221	·01
“Other workers, dealers in hair” <sup>3</sup> ...	769	·02	834	·02
Glover (material not stated) ... ...	16,450	·32	8,828	·22
Hatter ... ... ... ...	2,402	·05	958	·02
Straw plait manufacture ... ... ...	14,425	·28	13,037	·32
Artificial flower maker ... ... ...	1,516	·03	1,405	·03
	48,581	·95	33,941	·83
CLASS IV.— <i>Employed in Retail Trade, &amp;c.</i>				
Section A. <i>Food, Drink, &amp;c., Providers.</i>				
Cowkeeper, milkseller ... ... ...	3,389	·07	263	·01
Butcher ... ... ... ...	1,562	·03	54	·00
“Butcher’s wife” ... ... ...	24,207	·47	138	·00
Fishmonger ... ... ... ...	1,678	·03	261	·01
“Others dealing in animal food” <sup>4</sup> ...	2,645	·05	115	·00
Greengrocer ... ... ... ...	4,400	·09	340	·01
Miller ... ... ... ...	514	·01	20	·00
Baker ... ... ... ...	5,827	·11	306	·01
Confectioner ... ... ... ...	3,947	·08	514	·01
“Others dealing in vegetable food” <sup>5</sup>	1,776	·03	239	·01
Innkeeper ... ... ... ...	5,370	·11	25	·00
“Innkeeper’s wife” ... ... ...	16,021	·31	20	·00
Licensed victualler, beershop keeper	8,186	·16	89	·00
Licensed victualler, beershop keeper’s “wife” ...	24,962	·49	55	·00
Wine and spirit merchant ... ...	301	·01	15	·00
Grocer ... ... ... ...	12,725	·25	705	·02
Tobacconist ... ... ... ...	763	·01	72	·00
“Others dealing in drinks, stimulants” <sup>6</sup> ...	1,062	·02	180	·00
Water providers, dealers ... ...	41	·00	2	·00
	119,376	2·33	3,413	·08
CLASS IV.— <i>Section B. Clothing, &amp;c., Providers.</i>				
Draper ... ... ... ...	4,827	·09	1,307	·03
Hosier, haberdasher ... ... ...	1,835	·04	672	·02
Clothier ... ... ... ...	209	·00	30	·00
Tailor ... ... ... ...	13,461	·26	3,783	·09
Milliner ... ... ... ...	177,010	3·47	57,330	1·42
Seamstress ... ... ... ...	49,714	·97	9,689	·24
Stay maker ... ... ... ...	9,122	·18	2,150	·05
Cap maker ... ... ... ...	2,777	·05	1,380	·03
Bonnet maker ... ... ... ...	5,105	·10	1,505	·04
Straw hat and bonnet maker ... ...	14,566	·29	4,514	·11
Furrier ... ... ... ...	1,460	·03	446	·01
Umbrella, parasol, stick maker ...	1,205	·02	496	·01

<sup>1</sup> Bookbinders, &c.<sup>2</sup> Comb maker; tallow chandler, &c.<sup>3</sup> Hair, bristle manufacture, &c.<sup>4</sup> Provision dealer, curer, &c.<sup>5</sup> Fruit, flower, hawker, vendor, &c.<sup>6</sup> Brewer, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females un- der 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS IV., Sec. B.—continued.</b>				
Shoemaker ... ... ... ... ...	21,049	·41	8,203	·20
Shoemaker's "wife" ... ... ...	80,486	1·58	551	·01
Knitter ... ... ... ... ...	1,767	·03	761	·02
Washerwoman, mangle, laundry keeper ... ... ... ... ...	125,124	2·45	8,352	·21
Rag gatherer, cutter, dealer ... ...	712	·01	172	·00
"Others providing dress" <sup>1</sup> ... ...	5,223	·10	1,800	·04
	<b>515,652</b>	<b>10·08</b>	<b>103,141</b>	<b>2·53</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section C. Engaged in House Construction, &amp;c.</b>				
House proprietor ... ... ... ...	18,061	·35	65	·00
Builders, house decorators ... ...	709	·01	18	·00
Workers, dealers in stone, lime, clay <sup>2</sup>	1,001	·02	1,051	·03
Lodging house keeper ... ... ...	14,843	·29	50	·00
	<b>34,614</b>	<b>·67</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>·03</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section D. Wood workers, &amp;c.</b>				
Timber dealers, workers ... ... ...	299	·01	155	·00
Workers, dealers in bark ... ... ...	83	·00	17	·00
Workers in wood ... ... ... ...	22	·00	2	·00
Cabinet maker, upholsterer ... ...	3,861	·08	403	·01
Others dealing in wood furniture ...	1,551	·03	725	·02
Dealers in wood utensils ... ... ...	99	·00	7	·00
	<b>5,915</b>	<b>·12</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>·03</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section E. Metal Workers, &amp;c.</b>				
Blacksmith ... ... ... ... ...	<b>547</b>	<b>·01</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>·00</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Section F. Miscellaneous.</b>				
Dealers, workers in leather ... ...	408	·01	83	·00
Dealers in feathers, quills ... ...	318	·01	60	·00
Brush, broom maker ... ... ... ...	1,313	·03	543	·01
Dealers in oils, gums <sup>3</sup> ... ... ...	642	·01	337	·01
"Others working in cane, rush, straw" <sup>4</sup> ... ... ... ... ...	856	·02	204	·01
Stationer ... ... ... ... ...	893	·02	168	·00
"Other paper workers, dealers" <sup>5</sup> ...	1,125	·02	1,045	·03
Bookseller ... ... ... ... ...	737	·01	121	·00
Employed about pictures and en- gravings ... ... ... ... ...	245	·00	82	·00
"Others employed about carving and figures" <sup>6</sup> ... ... ... ...	112	·00	112	·00
Toy maker, dealer ... ... ... ...	638	·01	154	·00
"Others connected with shows, games" ... ... ... ... ...	152	·00	57	·00
Druggist ... ... ... ... ...	257	·01	11	·00

<sup>1</sup> Clothes dealer, outfitter, &c.<sup>3</sup> French polisher, &c.<sup>5</sup> Paper box maker, &c.<sup>2</sup> Brickmaker, dealer, &c.<sup>4</sup> Basket maker, &c.<sup>6</sup> Artist in hair, &c.

Occupations.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females un- der 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS IV., Sec. F.—continued.</b>				
Others dealing in drugs	204	·60	32	·00
Coal labourer	447	·01	278	·01
“Other dealers, workers in coal” <sup>1</sup>	835	·02	94	·00
Workers, dealers in precious stones	79	·00	47	·00
Earthenware and glass dealer	1,212	·02	172	·00
Tobacco-pipe makers and others	680	·01	212	·01
Shopkeeper	13,585	·27	441	·01
Shopkeeper’s “wife”	5,835	·11	25	·00
Hawker, pedlar	7,743	·15	1,457	·04
“Other general dealers and agents” <sup>2</sup>	2,660	·05	220	·01
“Others boarding and lodging” <sup>3</sup>	1,607	·03	50	·00
	<b>42,553</b>	<b>·82</b>	<b>6,085</b>	<b>·14</b>
<b>CLASS V.—Engaged in Commercial Pursuits, &amp;c.</b>				
<i>Section A. Merchants, Clerks, &amp;c.</i>				
Merchant	30	·00	...	...
	<b>30</b>	<b>·00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>CLASS V.—Section B. Engaged in Inland Carriage, &amp;c.</b>				
Engaged in warehousing	1,713	·03	1,195	·03
Post-office	1,059	·02	59	·00
Employed about messages	515	·01	3,055	·08
Toll collector	1,232	·03	50	·00
Carrier, carter	629	·01	10	·00
“Others engaged in road conveyance”	162	·00	1	·00
Carriage makers, dealers	165	·00	19	·00
Harness makers, dealers	531	·01	157	·00
Implement makers, dealers <sup>4</sup>	167	·00	2	·00
Railway attendants	51	·00	4	·00
In and connected with barges	2,066	·04	437	·01
	<b>5,280</b>	<b>·15</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>·12</b>
<b>CLASS V.—Section C. Engaged in Sea Navigation, &amp;c.</b>				
Ship, boat, barge builders	27	·00	...	...
Hemp manufacture	412	·01	117	·00
Rope, cordmaker	1,147	·02	273	·01
Other workers in hemp <sup>5</sup>	2,011	·04	753	·02
Owners and others connected with ships	829	·01	8	·00
	<b>3,926</b>	<b>·08</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>·03</b>
<b>CLASS VI.—Menial Occupations.</b>				
Domestic servant—General	339,627	6·66	235,525	5·52
,,    ,,    Housekeeper	45,792	·90	856	·02
,,    ,,    Cook	42,224	·83	1,755	·04

<sup>1</sup> Coal merchant, dealer, &c.<sup>2</sup> General dealer, huckster, costermonger, &c.<sup>3</sup> Coffee house, eating house keeper, &c.<sup>4</sup> Wheelwright, &c.<sup>5</sup> Net maker, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females un- der 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>CLASS VI.—continued.</b>				
Domestic servant—Housemaid	37,385	.73	12,500	.31
"    ",    Nurse	18,945	.37	16,992	.42
"    ",    Inn servant	18,788	.37	13,114	.32
Nurse (not domestic servant)	23,751	.47	...	...
Midwife	2,024	.04	...	...
Charwoman	52,232	1.02	1,460	.04
	<b>580,768</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>282,242</b>	<b>6.97</b>
<b>CLASS VII.—Professional Occupations, &amp;c.</b>				
Church officers <sup>1</sup>	856	.02	8	.00
Engaged in literature	106	.00	3	.00
Music mistress	1,988	.04	308	.01
School mistress	36,085	.71	3,534	.09
Governess	17,653	.35	2,405	.06
Other teachers	3,545	.07	1,391	.03
Scientific persons	21	.00	3	.00
Designers	23	.00	8	.00
Engaged in fine arts <sup>2</sup>	468	.01	59	.00
Musicians, musical instrument makers	674	.01	158	.00
Actors and others about theatres	555	.01	162	.00
	<b>61,974</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>8,039</b>	<b>.19</b>
<b>CLASS VIII.—Governmental Occupations.</b>				
<i>Section A. Maintaining Internal Order, &amp;c.</i>				
The Queen	1	.00	...	...
Law-court officers	12	.00	1	.00
" Others employed by government"	119	.00	4	.00
Employed by local government	991	.02	12	.00
Officer of charitable institution	770	.02	28	.00
	<b>1,893</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>.00</b>
<i>Unclassified.</i>				
Labourer (branch undefined)	5,785	.11	1,395	.03
Shopwoman (branch undefined)	1,609	.03	639	.02
Other persons of indefinite occupations	54	.00	100	.00
Gentlewoman, independent	14,484	.28	332	.01
Capitalist	94	.00	...	...
Annuitant	102,607	2.01	1,268	.03
Others of independent means	87	.00	37	.00
Dependent on relatives	13,881	.27	103	.00
Person of no stated occupation living on alms	6,154	.12	130	.00
Pauper of no stated occupation	39,058	.77	10,845	.27
Lunatic of no stated occupation	4,307	.08	221	.01
Others supported by the community	145	.00	38	.00
Prisoner of no stated occupation	599	.01	310	.01
Others of criminal class	477	.01	146	.00
Vagrant and others in barus, &c.	4,186	.08	2,261	.06

<sup>1</sup> Pew opener, &c.<sup>2</sup> Painter (artist), &c.

OCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females un- der 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>UNCLASSIFIED—continued.</b>				
Wife (of no specified occupation) ...	2,262,120	44.36	14,929	.37
Widow (of no specified occupation) ...	233,285	4.57	77	.00
Daughter, grand-daughter, sister, niece (not otherwise returned) ...	262,864	5.15	2,095,283	51.78
Scholar under tuition at home ...	155	.00	30,216	.75
Scholar under tuition at school ...	749	.01	1,095,976	27.08
Persons of no stated occupation or condition ... ... ... ...	62,795	1.23	29,683	.73
	3,015,495	59.09	3,283,959	81.15

TABLE II.—REGISTRATION COUNTIES.—Males aged Twenty Years and upwards, included in each Class, with the Total Number of Adult Males, and also the Area in Square Miles.

Registration Counties,	Area, Square miles,	Males aged Twenty Years and upwards.									
		Population, Males aged 20 years and upwards,	Class I. Agriculture,	Class II. Mining,	Class III. Manufact.	Class IV. Trading,	Class V. Commerce,	Class VI. Mental,	Class VII. Profess.	Class VIII. Govern.	Class VIII. Unclassified.
NORTHERN: <sup>1</sup>											
Northumberland	1,952	80,462	18,572	9,181	6,122	24,415	10,997	1,128	1,467	2,236	6,344
Durham	1,178	108,071	14,842	23,547	10,944	28,581	18,210	971	1,674	1,431	7,874
Cumberland	1,565	51,407	18,192	4,441	5,765	13,281	4,536	571	961	837	2,820
Westmoreland	762	15,720	7,213	322	1,586	4,141	674	256	355	176	997
York—North Riding	1,931	52,946	25,169	1,672	1,825	14,795	3,663	961	1,125	706	2,320
East Riding	1,442	68,674	21,839	67	3,418	23,079	10,104	1,323	1,466	2,287	5,091
West Riding	2,637	352,293	55,830	18,266	129,063	49,458	21,780	3,456	5,108	4,298	19,944
Leicester	2,061	539,075	57,854	22,839	16,437	145,938	70,862	6,063	8,159	12,411	50,570
Chester	1,083	110,100	27,979	3,384	21,374	29,774	11,324	1,473	1,837	2,185	10,770
MIDLAND:											
Derby	873	69,355	16,771	7,236	14,005	18,360	4,035	946	1,056	818	6,128
Nottingham	937	77,637	21,397	2,789	19,290	20,774	4,779	1,292	1,267	1,275	4,774
Leicester	831	61,560	18,457	1,418	15,175	16,348	3,048	1,360	1,093	934	3,593
Stafford	1,179	169,012	29,323	23,717	40,768	43,076	10,037	2,301	2,359	2,147	15,284
Warwick	959	127,716	24,527	1,213	31,677	41,628	10,278	3,132	2,349	2,482	10,430
Worcester	678	68,147	18,023	2,096	14,177	18,367	4,507	1,875	1,246	1,218	6,638
WESTERN:											
Salop	1,413	66,782	28,387	4,891	3,252	17,140	3,594	1,735	1,370	1,069	5,344
Hereford...	665	28,061	15,913	261	392	7,394	1,116	731	527	461	1,966
North Wales	3,090	106,425	45,857	13,420	4,996	23,345	6,696	1,332	1,822	1,110	7,857
South Wales	4,401	159,657	50,024	22,175	12,723	36,791	11,834	1,690	2,678	3,742	18,000
Monmouth	676	51,544	10,674	11,026	6,656	11,520	3,362	669	750	847	6,040
SOUTH WESTERN:											
Gloucester	1,119	107,320	29,017	2,041	7,728	35,780	10,840	2,875	2,622	3,050	13,367
Wiltshire	1,216	62,049	23,652	272	3,909	15,843	2,847	1,422	1,147	1,432	5,525
Somerset...	1,578	113,816	42,198	4,153	5,430	35,584	6,982	2,909	2,636	2,608	11,316

EASTERN:	Lincoln	2,718	54,341	134	1,725	28,030	9,018	2,078	1,433	8,024
	Rutland	2,168	6,599	3,305	14	49	1,032	438	251	621
	Northampton	2,988	57,482	24,919	29	1,409	20,293	3,524	1,108	4,276
	Suffolk	2,032	113,437	50,596	95	4,652	34,343	8,819	2,220	7,987
	Norfolk	1,454	87,250	44,551	47	2,180	23,836	5,625	2,187	5,537
	Essex	1,536	91,567	41,542	32	2,293	23,145	6,673	2,203	8,962
	Cambridge	2,893	50,138	25,005	21	630	12,925	3,103	1,125	5,443
	Huntingdon	2,321	15,449	8,334	...	170	4,208	983	267	223
	South Midland:	477	31,534	16,155	9	353	9,256	1,572	597	544
	Bedford	2,669	45,084	21,379	20	880	12,498	3,084	1,274	420
MIDDLESEX:	Hertford	2,276	39,348	11,214	19	1,028	13,110	3,669	1,825	695
	Buckingham	2,749	36,718	17,746	3	789	10,746	1,828	1,156	1,556
	Oxford	2,882	45,851	20,794	42	1,518	12,888	2,826	1,665	734
	Berks	2,744	53,195	23,531	11	936	15,150	3,353	1,829	600
	Surrey	2,122	53,936	21,145	81	1,259	15,901	3,951	2,632	1,163
	London	632	54,545	14,517	174	66,878	277,709	107,248	29,089	20,779
	Kent	1,584	129,804	46,771	345	2,904	35,448	12,789	3,323	12,390
	Sussex	1,484	87,898	36,677	65	1,234	27,034	8,064	3,081	2,713
	Hants	1,658	109,598	34,935	69	2,179	30,601	10,581	3,067	14,990
	Dorset	1,962	45,026	19,324	573	839	13,087	3,492	1,688	880
SOUTHERN:	Devon	2,671	145,336	54,477	2,748	4,416	44,099	11,455	2,937	3,161
	Cornwall	1,377	85,209	27,862	21,097	1,903	19,985	6,244	860	1,288
England and Wales	58,320	4,717,013	1,248,430	206,058	624,888	1,406,064	454,804	105,829	95,344	158,723

1 It may be necessary to state that the groups of counties here indicated are not those made use of in the Census, and are, in fact, only made use of here because it is desirable, for the convenience of the reader, that some system of subdivision should be adopted. This Table may be read thus: In the registration county of Northumberland, the area of which is 19.52 square miles, there were, in 1851, 80,462 male inhabitants aged twenty years and upwards. Of these, 18,572 belonged to the first, or agricultural class; 9,181 to the second, or mining class; 61,22 to the third, or manufacturing class; 24,415 to the fourth, or trading class; 10,997 to the fifth, or commercial class; 1128 to the sixth, or mental class; 1467 to the seventh, or professional class; and 2236 to the eighth, or Governmental class; while 6344 belonged to those occupations or headings which have not been classified.

TABLE III.<sup>1</sup>

*Centesimal Proportion of the Male Inhabitants of each Registration County aged Twenty Years and upwards included in each Class.*

Registration Counties.	CLASSES.								Unclassified.
	I. Agricultural.	II. Mining.	III. Manufacturing.	IV. Trading.	V. Commercial.	VI. Mental.	VII. Professional.	VIII. Governmental.	
<b>NORTHERN :</b>									
Northumberland	23.1	11.4	7.6	30.3	13.7	1.4	1.8	2.8	7.9
Durham ... ...	13.7	21.8	10.1	26.4	16.9	1.9	1.5	1.3	7.3
Cumberland ...	35.4	8.6	11.2	25.8	8.8	1.1	1.9	1.6	5.5
Westmoreland .	45.9	2.0	10.1	26.3	4.3	1.6	2.3	1.1	6.3
York, N. Riding	48.2	3.2	3.5	28.3	7.0	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.4
, E. Riding	31.8	1	5.0	33.6	14.7	1.9	2.1	3.3	7.4
, W. Riding	15.8	5.2	36.6	26.8	6.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	5.7
Lancaster ...	10.7	4.2	30.5	27.1	13.1	1.1	1.5	2.3	9.4
Chester ... ...	25.4	3.1	19.4	27.0	10.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	9.8
<b>MIDLAND :</b>									
Derby ... ...	24.2	10.4	20.2	26.5	5.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	8.8
Nottingham ...	27.6	3.6	24.8	26.8	6.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.1
Leicester ... ..	30.0	2.3	24.7	26.2	5.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	5.8
Stafford ... ...	17.3	14.0	24.1	25.5	5.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	9.0
Warwick ... ...	19.2	9	24.8	32.6	8.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	8.2
Worcester ...	26.4	3.1	20.8	27.0	6.6	2.8	1.8	1.8	9.7
<b>WESTERN :</b>									
Salop ... ...	42.5	7.3	4.9	25.7	5.4	2.6	2.1	1.6	8.0
Hereford ... ...	54.2	9	1.4	26.3	4.0	2.6	1.9	1.6	7.0
N. Wales ... ...	43.1	12.6	4.7	21.9	6.3	1.3	1.7	1.0	7.4
S. Wales ... ...	31.3	13.9	8.0	23.0	7.4	1.1	1.7	2.3	11.3
Monmouth ... ...	20.7	21.4	12.9	22.3	6.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	11.7
<b>SOUTH WESTERN :</b>									
Gloucester ...	27.0	1.9	7.2	33.3	10.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	12.5
Wilts ... ...	47.8	4	6.3	25.5	4.6	2.3	1.8	2.3	8.9
Somerset ... ...	37.1	3.6	4.8	31.3	6.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	9.9
<b>EASTERN :</b>									
Lincoln ... ...	50.8	1	1.6	26.2	8.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	7.5
Rutland ... ...	50.1	2	7	25.6	6.6	3.8	2.4	1.1	9.4
Northampton ...	42.1	1	2.5	35.1	6.1	1.9	1.9	2.7	7.5
Norfolk ... ...	44.6	1	4.1	30.2	7.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	7.0
Suffolk ... ...	51.1	1	2.5	27.3	6.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	6.3
Essex ... ...	48.6	0	2.5	25.3	7.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	9.8
Cambridge ...	49.9	0	1.3	25.8	6.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	10.9
Huntingdon ...	53.9	0	1.1	27.2	6.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	6.3

<sup>1</sup> This table may be read thus: Out of every 1000 males aged 20 years and upwards in the county of Northumberland, 231 (on an average) belong to the first or agricultural class, 114 to the second or mining class, 76 to the third or manufacturing class, &c.



TABLE IV<sup>1</sup>.—Number of Males aged Twenty Years and upwards, included in each Section of Class IV, with the Proportion per cent. on the whole Number of Males aged Twenty Years and upwards in each Section, for each County.

Registration Counties.		Number of Males aged twenty years and upwards.						Per cent. on total No. of Males aged 20 yrs. & upwards.					
		Section A. Food.	Section B. Dress.	Section C. Houses.	Section D. Wood.	Section E. Metal.	Section F. Miscel.	Sect. A. Food.	Sect. B. Dress.	Sect. C. Houses.	Sect. D. Wood.	Sect. E. Metal.	Sect. F. Miscel.
NORTHERN :													
Northumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,698	5,668	6,559	1,449	2,744	3,297
Durham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,659	6,251	7,548	2,976	4,352	5,8
Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,739	3,203	3,961	1,215	1,430	5,3
Westmoreland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	986	1,204	275	439	5,7
York, North Riding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,131	4,120	3,986	503	1,342	7,18
" East Riding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,523	5,569	5,368	1,448	1,588	3,583
" West Riding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,686	25,945	24,909	4,131	6,621	14,256
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,727	32,318	40,293	10,215	10,784	21,601
Chester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,391	7,449	8,439	1,765	2,059	3,761
MIDLAND :													
Derby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,912	4,432	4,847	965	1,444	2,760
Nottingham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,169	5,666	4,590	1,101	1,456	2,792
Leicester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,265	4,260	3,732	756	1,005	2,098
Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,637	10,480	11,078	2,481	4,591	4,809
Warwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,180	9,072	10,872	3,232	3,079	6,193
Worcester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,026	3,945	4,990	1,126	1,727	2,553
WESTERN :													
Salop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,785	4,423	4,338	1,184	1,620	5,7
Hereford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316	1,665	2,473	701	651	5,8
North Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,501	6,408	6,278	1,201	2,108	2,849
South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,292	9,328	11,173	2,318	3,670	4,100
Monmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,224	2,705	3,277	853	1,109	1,352
SOUTH WESTERN :													
Gloucester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,094	7,687	10,631	2,906	2,118	4,344
Wiltshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,636	3,292	4,924	1,032	1,232	1,727
Somerset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,783	7,494	11,233	2,288	2,472	4,314

EASTERN:	Lincoln	...	6,344	7,879	1,047	2,358	3,632	6·3	5·9	7·4	1·0	2·2
	Rutland	...	430	375	500	76	126	185	6·5	5·7	7·6	1·2
NORTHAMPTON:	Northampton	...	3,837	8,772	3,894	914	1,008	1,778	6·7	15·3	6·8	1·8
	Norfolk	...	8,103	8,319	8,693	1,779	2,650	4,689	7·1	7·3	7·7	1·6
SUFFOLK:	Suffolk	...	5,850	5,223	6,781	1,261	2,035	2,686	6·7	6·0	7·8	1·4
	Essex	...	6,576	4,328	6,535	1,116	1,772	2,818	7·2	4·7	7·1	1·2
CAMBRIDGE:	Cambridge	...	3,651	2,906	3,455	541	911	1,461	7·3	5·8	6·9	1·1
	Huntingdon	...	1,229	914	1,176	144	283	462	8·0	5·9	7·6	·9
SOUTH MIDLAND:	Bedford	...	2,294	2,199	2,314	402	578	1,469	7·3	7·0	7·3	1·3
	Hertford	...	3,728	2,153	3,635	692	871	1,469	8·3	4·8	8·1	1·4
MIDDLESEX:	Middlesex	...	3,748	1,945	4,276	609	745	1,737	9·5	5·1	10·9	1·5
	Buckingham	...	2,764	1,991	2,490	1,673	628	1,200	7·5	5·4	6·8	1·7
OXFORD:	Oxford	...	3,410	2,747	3,641	833	825	1,432	7·4	6·0	7·9	1·8
	Berks	...	4,127	2,941	4,261	1,016	1,132	1,673	7·8	5·5	8·0	1·9
SURREY:	Surrey	...	4,187	2,614	5,268	929	1,094	1,809	7·8	4·8	9·9	1·7
	London	...	59,743	61,451	66,470	23,357	11,417	55,268	9·4	9·7	10·5	3·7
SOUTHERN:	Kent	...	9,934	6,821	10,377	2,006	2,458	3,852	7·7	5·3	8·0	1·5
	Sussex	...	6,581	5,023	8,903	1,871	1,926	2,730	5·7	10·1	2·1	2·2
HANTS:	Hants	...	7,559	6,137	9,154	2,353	2,402	3,016	6·9	5·6	8·4	2·1
	Dorset	...	2,073	2,860	4,313	824	1,045	1,372	5·9	6·3	9·6	1·8
DEVON:	Devon	...	8,370	10,163	14,872	2,713	3,630	4,351	7·0	10·2	1·9	2·5
	Cornwall	...	3,603	4,415	6,028	953	2,525	2,461	4·2	5·2	7·1	1·1
England and Wales		...	311,294	323,060	381,618	91,500	100,541	198,081	6·6	6·9	8·1	2·0
		...							2·1		4·2	

<sup>1</sup> This Table may be read thus: The number of males aged twenty years and upwards, which in the registration county of Northumberland belonged to the fourth class of occupations, was thus divided among the several sections of that class—4698 belonged to Section A (food, drink, &c., providers); 5668 to Section B (clothing, &c., providers); 6559 to Section C (engaged in house construction, &c.); 1449 to Section D (wood workers, &c.); 2744 to Section E (metal workers, &c.); and 3297 to Section F (miscellaneous). The per-cent on the total number of male inhabitants aged twenty years and upwards, included in Section A, was 5·8; in Section B, 7·0; and so on.

TABLE V.—*Density of Adult Male Population belonging to the Agricultural, Mining, and other Classes, in each Registration County.*

Registration County.	Ratio per Square Mile.			
	Class I. Agriculture.	Class II. Mining.	Others.	Total.
<b>NORTHERN :</b>				
Northumberland ... ... ...	9.7	4.8	27.4	41.9
Durham ... ... ...	12.8	20.3	60.1	93.2
Cumberland ... ... ...	12.2	3.0	19.1	34.3
Westmoreland ... ... ...	9.7	.4	10.9	21.0
York, North Riding ... ...	13.2	.9	13.2	27.3
, East Riding ... ...	20.4	.1	43.6	64.1
, West Riding ... ...	21.2	6.9	105.5	133.6
Lancaster ... ... ...	29.6	11.7	234.6	275.9
Chester ... ... ...	28.5	3.4	80.1	112.0
<b>MIDLAND :</b>				
Derby ... ... ...	19.2	8.3	51.9	79.4
Nottingham ... ... ...	22.8	3.0	57.1	82.9
Leicester ... ... ...	22.2	1.7	50.2	74.1
Stafford ... ... ...	24.8	20.1	98.3	143.2
Warwick ... ... ...	25.6	1.3	106.3	133.2
Worcester ... ... ...	26.6	3.1	70.8	100.5
<b>WESTERN :</b>				
Salop ... ... ...	20.1	3.5	23.7	47.3
Hereford ... ... ...	22.9	.4	18.9	42.2
North Wales ... ... ...	15.5	4.5	16.0	36.0
South Wales ... ... ...	11.7	5.2	20.5	37.4
Monmouth ... ... ...	17.2	17.8	48.0	83.0
<b>SOUTH WESTERN :</b>				
Gloucester ... ... ...	26.6	1.9	69.9	98.4
Wilts ... ... ...	24.4	.2	26.4	51.0
Somerset ... ... ...	27.5	2.7	43.9	74.1
<b>EASTERN :</b>				
Lincoln ... ... ...	21.5	.1	20.6	42.2
Rutland ... ... ...	19.7	.1	19.5	39.3
Northampton ... ... ...	24.5	.....	33.7	58.2
Norfolk ... ... ...	25.6	.....	31.8	57.4
Suffolk ... ... ...	31.0	.....	29.8	60.8
Essex ... ... ...	31.6	.....	33.3	64.9
Cambridge ... ... ...	29.2	.....	29.4	58.6
Huntingdon ... ... ...	26.0	.....	22.1	48.1
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND :</b>				
Bedford ... ... ...	33.9	.....	32.2	66.1
Hertford ... ... ...	32.0	.....	35.4	67.4
Middlesex ... ... ...	40.6	.1	101.9	142.6
Buckingham ... ... ...	28.2	.....	30.2	58.4
Oxford ... ... ...	27.8	.1	33.3	61.2
Berks ... ... ...	26.7	.....	33.6	60.3
Surrey ... ... ...	28.4	.1	44.0	72.5
London ... ... ...	123.0	1.5	5236.1	5360.6
<b>SOUTHERN :</b>				
Kent ... ... ...	31.0	.2	54.7	85.9
Sussex ... ... ...	25.3	.....	35.2	60.5
Hants ... ... ...	21.9	.....	46.8	68.7
Dorset ... ... ...	20.6	.6	26.7	47.9
Devon ... ... ...	20.6	1.0	33.5	55.1
Cornwall ... ... ...	20.6	15.6	26.9	63.1
England and Wales ...	22.0	3.6	57.4	83.0

\*\* The above Table is calculated on the areas of the Counties, *exclusive of water*.

*On the Occupations of the People, especially those peculiar to certain Localities.* Deduced from the Census of England and Wales, 1851. Part II.

In my first paper on this subject I explained very fully the nature of the classification of occupations which I thought best adapted to the purposes of the statist. On that head, therefore, I shall only remark, that though the particular arrangement which I have made use of may be, and probably is, open to numerous objections, it is not singular in that respect; and in framing it I did not so much hope to escape faults in detail, as to devise a form, the results of which would have that broad significance without which they could scarcely possess any value.

All such large classes as those I have formed must include elements having peculiarities of their own. The less the number of these causes of disturbance in the general results, or (which is the same thing) the fewer and slighter the reservations we are obliged to make in drawing our conclusions from those results, the better, it is conceived, a classification must be.

The present paper derives whatever value it may possess from its being a convenient collection of facts, which may be made use of in more inquiries than one; facts with which, in the main, the world is already well acquainted, but of which, at the same time, no such bird's-eye view has, I believe, ever been presented to the public as that which I now beg to lay before the Society.

That we ought to have exact ideas of the extent to which our population is engaged in mining and in manufactures, in commerce and navigation, and in the national defence, in the several districts of which our country consists, will not be denied. And it will probably be imagined that these are afforded by the Census at a far less expense of laborious investigation than is actually required for their attainment. Those, however, who are familiar with that valuable document will be able to appreciate the motive of the present undertaking, and will perhaps find that, while it effects a most material saving of labour for those who require information of the nature alluded to, it also much facilitates the formation of correct general impressions, by bringing the principal results into a moderate compass.

Should the method of classification adopted be deemed worthy of attention, its operation in detail would also possess some interest.

Nothing could afford us greater assistance in forming a judgment upon it, than its results for small localities.

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The four classes which I have reserved for a more particular investigation than that deemed necessary with respect to the others, are numbered II., III., V., and VIII.; being the mining, manufacturing, commercial, and governmental classes.

In dealing with these four classes, it is necessary to have before us their numbers *per square mile*, as well as *per cent. on population*. Those numbered IV., VI., and VII., which have already received our attention, being rather dependent on the rest than on local conditions, were regarded relatively to the total number of inhabitants. The magnitudes of the other classes depend almost altogether upon such conditions; and it is by *their* numbers, ruling as they do the numbers of the classes remaining, that the density of population is determined.

By the differing *per-centages* of miners, manufacturers, &c., found in the various counties, we learn the positions of those classes *relatively* to the whole populations of the respective counties; that is, the proportion which each class bears to the total of all the others. By the proportions *per square mile* we are informed what their *actual* positions are, and what population each can support, irrespective of the rest.

Thus, in a mining county, the establishment of a manufacture would increase the population, and thereby diminish the proportion of miners; really reducing their importance to the whole community, or rather, the share they have in supporting it. But presuming their number continued the same, the density of miners would remain unaltered, as well as the actual position of their department of industry.

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The first class to be treated of, out of the four now remaining, is that of miners, to which we will at once proceed; premising that the coal and iron miners will first be dealt with, and afterwards those of copper, tin, lead, &c.

Mining occupied in 1851, in eight counties,<sup>1</sup> at least ten per cent. of the adult male inhabitants—the proportion rising to nearly twenty-five per cent. in Cornwall. In these counties, 131,399 out of the 206,058 miners and quarrymen, or nearly two-thirds of their whole number, were found.

In ten counties the density of mining population exceeded four men per square mile. In these, (viz., the eight just mentioned, with the addition of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire), the total number of miners, &c., reached 172,504.

<sup>1</sup> Cornwall, Durham, Northumberland, Monmouth, South Wales, North Wales, Stafford, and Derby. See Table VI. at the end of this paper.

SECTION I.—*Coal and Iron Miners.*

Under these heads are returned 142,416 men,<sup>1</sup> besides 60,353 young men,<sup>1</sup> and a few women. The numbers of men only will be examined into in this and the following section.

The statistics of twenty-five mining and quarrying districts<sup>2</sup> will be found in the tables appended to this paper. In these districts, occupying less than one-fifth of the surface of the country, no fewer than seven-eighths of our miners and quarrymen were located, including nine-tenths of the coal miners, and almost all the iron miners.

The average density of the agricultural class in these twenty-five districts was 19.0 men per square mile; while that in the rest of the country was 22.6. The density of miners in these districts was 17.1 per square mile; that in the rest of the country only 0.5. The mines and quarries of the twenty-five districts gave employment to 13.6 per cent. of their men; the proportion in the rest of the country similarly employed being 0.7 per cent.

The progress of population in these districts during the half century 1801–51, has been by no means uniform. In those of South Wales and South Staffordshire it has been greatest, the increase rising in both to above 230 per cent. But in other instances the rate was far less than the national average; the most considerable of these being those of the northern lead-mining district, and the coal mining district of Colebrookdale. In the aggregate, the increase in the twenty-five districts was 146 per cent., and that in the remainder of England and Wales only 87 per cent.

Nearly all the coal and iron produced is obtained west of a line drawn from Sunderland to Leicester, and thence to a point a little beyond Bath. Iron, however, exists to the east and south of this line, and is now extensively worked in Cleveland and elsewhere; it was beginning to be so at the date of the census.

It is almost superfluous to allude to the effect which the distribution of these two minerals has had in determining the sites of our manufactures. But it may, however, be noticed, that in the more sterile mining districts no manufactures of importance, except those of iron and copper, have been established; while in those which possess a moderate degree of fertility, the contrary is the case.

<sup>1</sup> For brevity sake, males aged 20 years and upwards are throughout this paper called "men," and those under 20 years of age "young men."

<sup>2</sup> These 25 mining districts include 106 registration districts. In 45 other registration districts 4 or more men per square mile, or, if not, at least 6 per cent. of the whole number of men were engaged in mining and quarrying. A table (No. IX.) is appended, showing the statistics of these registration districts, excluding those in which the proportion of miners was below 1 per cent. In the 106 registration districts first mentioned, the ratios ran from 228 down to 1½ per square mile, and from 59.6 down to 0.4 per cent. Four of them—viz., Manchester, Stockton, Shardlow, and Alnwick—did not reach the standard of Table IX.

The numbers employed upon the land, in the midst of collieries and manufacturing towns, were really surprising in some cases; perhaps most of all in that of the South Staffordshire district, where the number of agriculturists per square mile was nearly as high as in Hertfordshire.

Taking the districts in detail, we come first to the important mining district of *South Wales*, which has been regarded as including the eleven registration districts hereafter specified,<sup>1</sup> and appears by the census to have contained, in 1851, 21,445 coal, and 7660 iron miners.<sup>2</sup> More than half the iron miners returned would therefore appear to have belonged to this district. But this is improbable, and we are rather led to conjecture that many of the coal miners returned as inhabiting South Staffordshire and other places were also iron miners.

Be that as it may, this district certainly is one of great importance. Besides the miners already mentioned, the population included above 11,000 iron manufacturers, and 1700 copper manufacturers.<sup>3</sup> The density of agriculturists was low; that of miners reached 19.0 per square mile.

The figures for each registration district are shown in the following table:—

Registration Districts.	Area. <sup>3</sup> Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quar- riers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists <sup>4</sup> per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Monmouth ...	159	7,511	899	56	1,044	13.9	6.6	17.3
Newport ...	138	12,811	1,294	2	1,380	10.8	10.0	17.4
Pontypool ...	80	7,878	1,618	430	2,073	26.3	25.9	16.5
Abergavenny ...	138	17,940	4,462	1,954	6,488	36.2	47.0	15.8
Crickhowell ...	84	6,458	1,094	1,309	2,518	39.0	30.0	10.7
Merthyr Tydfil...	176	23,939	5,579	3,206	9,046	37.8	51.4	7.2
Cardiff ...	175	14,713	1,093	147	1,297	8.8	7.4	17.8
Bridgend ...	165	6,367	758	9	787	12.4	4.8	14.3
Neath ...	245	12,492	2,674	545	3,288	26.3	13.4	6.7
Swansea ...	134	11,662	948	2	1,109	9.5	8.3	15.6
Llanelli ...	91	5,572	1,026	0	1,042	18.7	11.5	15.4

The *Northumberland and Durham* coal mining district embraces fourteen registration districts. Within these there were, at the period of the census, 26,332 coal miners, and only 237 iron miners; the latter almost all in Durham registration district.

In this mining district about 4000 men were employed in the

<sup>1</sup> Besides these, Llandilo-fawr, Carmarthen, Narberth and Haverfordwest registration districts contained 328, 149, 362, and 190 coal miners respectively; together, 1029. Were these included, the district would extend much farther to the westward.

<sup>2</sup> To avoid needless repetitions, the reader is informed that in these and the similar statements interspersed through Sections I. and II. the numbers given are those of males aged 20 years and upwards.

<sup>3</sup> All the areas given in this paper are exclusive of water.

<sup>4</sup> That is to say, men belonging to Class I.

manufacture of iron, 1600 in making engines and machines, 1500 in the glass manufacture, and many others in those of earthenware, chemical products, anchors, boilers, nails, &c.; besides whom there were above 3000 shipwrights at Sunderland and elsewhere.

The density of agriculturists was higher than in the South Wales district, though still very low. That of miners was 24·0 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per sq. mile.
					Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Alnwick <sup>1</sup>	149	5,328	241	304	5·7	2·0	15·2
Morpeth <sup>1</sup>	146	5,101	733	768	15·1	5·3	12·8
Castle Ward <sup>1</sup>	138	3,815	519	573	15·0	4·2	11·2
Tynemouth	59	16,803	4,507	4,572	27·2	77·5	20·3
Newcastle	11	24,388	364	468	1·9	42·5	57·2
South Shields	22	8,949	960	975	10·9	44·3	25·8
Gateshead	39	12,707	1,630	1,877	14·8	48·1	22·7
Chester-le-Street	52	5,437	2,468	2,523	46·4	48·5	17·4
Sunderland	18	17,888	668	836	4·7	46·4	34·8
Houghton-le-Spring	25	5,037	2,353	2,433	48·3	97·3	20·7
Easington	58	5,604	2,742	2,747	49·0	47·4	11·9
Durham	154	15,398	5,379	5,705	37·1	37·0	15·0
Auckland	93	8,213	3,179	3,261	39·7	35·1	15·5
Stockton <sup>1</sup>	188	14,610	589	635	4·3	3·4	15·5

The *Lancashire* coal district, including seventeen registration districts, contained, in 1851, 19,087 coal miners and 2275 stone quarriers.

Its boundary nearly coincides with that of the cotton manufacturing district, where also are manufactured silks, engines and machines, &c.

Most of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire are consequently within the district, but Wigan is the principal mining town.

The density of agricultural population was high, whether from the unusual degree to which the land is subdivided, or from the encouragement afforded by the proximity of large markets, I cannot say. The density of miners was 24·1 per square mile.

<sup>1</sup> Were the four districts, Alnwick, Morpeth, Castle Ward, and Stockton, excluded (their mining density being very low), the aggregate of the other districts would give the following figures:—Area 531 square miles, population 120,424 men, coal miners 24,250, total miners 25,397, being 21·1 per cent, or 47·8 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricultur- ists per square mile.
					Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Prescot ... ... ...	80	14,675	1,422	1,481	10·1	18·5	37·4
Wigan ... ... ...	73	19,953	5,112	5,373	26·9	73·6	37·4
Bolton ... ... ...	69	29,228	2,730	3,059	10·5	44·3	37·3
Chorley ... ... ...	82	9,773	526	674	6·9	8·2	31·3
Blackburn ... ...	68	22,612	630	869	3·8	12·8	26·2
Burnley ... ... ...	85	16,405	937	1,278	7·8	15·0	22·8
Haslingden ... ...	42	12,926	294	576	4·5	13·7	26·1
Rochdale ... ...	63	19,094	950	1,304	6·8	20·7	22·7
Bury ... ... ...	52	22,960	710	840	3·7	16·2	39·1
Oldham ... ... ...	26	22,623	1,545	1,592	7·0	61·2	46·0
Ashton-under-Lyne	60	30,407	1,400	1,548	5·1	25·8	26·2
Stockport ... ...	48	22,610	608	645	2·9	13·4	41·4
Manchester ... ...	20	60,693	235	266	0·4	13·3	66·3
Salford ... ... ...	7½	22,558	257	263	1·2	35·1	95·2
Barton-on-Irwell ...	36	7,986	834	836	10·5	23·2	49·2
Leigh ... ... ...	37	8,547	698	703	8·2	19·0	40·1
Warrington ... ...	47	9,507	199	206	2·2	4·4	45·9

The *South Staffordshire* district (extending into Worcestershire) includes five registration districts remarkable for their manufactures as well as their mines, and containing, in 1851, 14,391 coal miners, 1811 iron miners, and 1920 stone quarriers.

In this district were resident above 11,000 iron manufacturers, 4700 nail makers, 3000 locksmiths and bellhangers, 2000 engine and machine makers, 1000 glass manufacturers, 800 anchorsmiths, &c.

The agricultural population was denser than could have been expected, amounting to 32·2 per square mile, in spite of a large portion of the land being uncultivable. In the registration districts<sup>1</sup> surrounding the five constituting this mining district, the agricultural density was comparatively low—only amounting to about 24 per square mile on the average.

The mining density in the district amounted to 91·6 per square mile. No other district possessed a similar density exceeding 59·3 per square mile. Taking individual registration districts, those having the highest mining densities were Dudley (in South Staffordshire), 228 per square mile; Leeds (in Yorkshire), 116 per square mile; and Wolstanton (Staffordshire potteries), 106 per square mile. The area of the district of Leeds is, however, but three and a quarter square miles.

<sup>1</sup> Namely, Penkridge, Shifnal, Bridgnorth, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, King's Norton, Solihull, Meriden, Aston, Tamworth, and Lichfield.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quar- riers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Wolverhampton..	84	29,648	3,604	417	5,043	17·0	60·0	33·8
Stourbridge ...	25	14,615	1,476	183	1,798	12·3	71·9	38·5
Dudley ... ...	28	26,842	5,032	738	6,389	23·8	228·2	23·6
West Bromwich..	30	17,950	2,781	134	3,088	17·2	102·9	35·2
Walsall ... ..	34	12,137	1,498	339	2,189	18·0	64·4	28·9

In the coal-mining district of the *West Riding*, twelve registration districts are included. In these there were, at the period of the census, 12,153 coal miners, 3292 stone quarriers, and 537 iron miners; these last being almost confined to the registration districts of Bradford, Barnsley, Wortley, and Rotherham, where they numbered 218, 84, 124, and 104 respectively.

This district includes most of the manufacturing towns of the West Riding; but those most concerned in the coal trade are Barnsley and Wakefield. The agricultural density in it was by no means low; that of miners was 20·3 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per square mile.
					Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Bradford ... ...	63	47,058	2,171	3,204	6·8	50·9	44·4
Hunslet ... ...	62	23,016	1,562	1,854	8·1	29·9	35·8
Leeds ... ... ...	34	26,814	296	380	1·4	116·9	21·3
Pontefract ... ...	103	7,765	642	846	10·9	8·2	24·2
Wakefield ... ...	63	12,743	1,381	1,428	11·2	22·7	35·9
Dewsbury ... ...	38	17,983	1,217	1,319	7·3	34·7	40·2
Halifax ... ... ...	81	31,023	724	1,801	5·8	22·2	33·4
Huddersfield ... ...	104	31,961	593	1,129	3·5	10·9	29·2
Barnsley ... ...	55	9,562	1,222	1,371	14·3	24·9	24·5
Wortley ... ... ...	134	8,672	830	1,142	13·2	8·5	18·9
Rotherham ... ...	79	8,700	774	1,004	11·5	12·7	26·8
Sheffield ... ... ...	17	28,293	741	792	2·8	46·6	53·9

The coal and iron mining district of *Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire* includes five registration districts, containing, in 1851, 5538 coal miners, 1129 iron miners, and 236 lead miners; the latter almost all in Belper registration district.

The manufactures of the district are chiefly those of hosiery and lace, together employing at the same period about 10,000 men. The iron manufacture employed about 900, and that of nails about 600 men.

Within this district there are no considerable towns. Nottingham and Derby on the southern border, and Sheffield to the northward, are near enough to be resorted to by its inhabitants. Belper and Mansfield are the principal places, having about 10,000 inhabitants in each.

The mining density in the district was 12·4 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Chesterfield ...	148	12,704	1,975	644	2,733	21·6	18·5	23·4
Mansfield ...	87	8,180	392	1	447	5·5	5·1	22·4
Basford ...	138	17,060	1,846	146	2,047	12·0	14·8	24·6
Belper ...	104	12,348	1,211	152	1,743	14·1	16·8	25·0
Shardlow ...	115	8,328	114	186	369	4·4	3·2	25·4

The site of the *Staffordshire potteries* is a colliery district of considerable importance. It includes three registration districts, containing, in 1851, 4220 coal miners, and 446 iron miners.

Besides the earthenware manufacture, employing above 9000 men, there were iron manufactures employing about 500 more; also manufactures of hats, shoes, &c.

The agricultural density reached 40·2 per square mile; and the mining density, 59·3.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Wolstanton ...	21	11,173	1,840	395	2,242	20·1	106·8	31·6
Stoke-on-Trent	16	14,839	1,605	32	1,668	11·2	104·2	57·7
Newcastle- } under-Lyne }	42	5,674	775	19	834	14·7	19·9	38·7

The *Colebrookdale* district includes two registration districts, where were found 1722 coal and 762 iron miners.

Its iron manufactures employed 1324 men, and its potteries 173.

It includes no town of any importance, Wellington and Madeley each having probably under 5000 inhabitants.

Its mining density was 28·9 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Madeley ... ...	44	7,020	1,013	614	1,693	24·1	38·5	20·6
Wellington ... ...	52	5,458	709	148	1,078	19·3	20·7	31·2

The *Whitehaven* district (including two registration districts) contained 2176 coal, 330 iron, and 118 lead miners; all the iron miners being in Whitehaven registration district, and 117 of the lead miners in that of Cockermouth.

The *Somersetshire* district (likewise consisting of two registration districts) contained 2556 coal miners.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quar- riers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
<i>Whitehaven District:</i>								
Whitehaven ...	150	9,012	1,212	330	1,582	17·6	10·5	13·0
Cockermouth ...	239	9,829	964	0	1,128	11·5	4·7	12·1
<i>Somersetshire Distr.:</i>								
Keynsham ...	52	5,273	785	0	842	16·0	16·2	30·8
Clutton ...	73	6,452	1,771	1	1,791	27·8	24·5	25·4

The districts of Wrexham,<sup>1</sup> Ashby-de-la-Zoueh,<sup>2</sup> Foleshill (near Coventry), Westbury-on-Severn (Forest of Dean), Ulverstone (or Furness), and Guisbrough are identical with the registration districts of the same names. Part of the Forest of Dean is in Monmouth registration district, which has been treated as belonging to the South Wales group. Guisbrough includes the Cleveland iron mines, in North Yorkshire. Holywell registration district, which adjoins Wrexham, contained 1194 coal miners, besides a greater number of lead miners.

Of the coal mining districts not included in Tables VII. and IX., the following are the principal :—

Burton-on-Trent registration distr., containing, in 1851, 355 coal miners.

Lichfield	"	"	"	"	307	"
Oswestry	"	"	"	"	251	"
Great Boughton	"	"	"	"	220	"

When the numbers accounted for in Tables VII. and IX. are added to these, there remain only 3478 scattered over the rest of the country at the period of the census.

Of the 14,330 iron miners, the localities of 14,151 are mentioned in Tables VII. and IX.

## SECTION II.—*Lead, Copper, and Tin Miners, Quarriers, and Salt Makers.*

The total number of lead, copper, and tin miners was, in 1851, 36,780; of quarriers, 25,289; and of salt makers and dealers, 1573; together, 63,642 men; besides 20,116 young men and a small number of women.

In nine of the twenty-five mining districts already referred to, the classes of miners, &c., included in this section predominated.

The mining districts of *Cornwall*, together with that of *Tavistock*,

<sup>1</sup> In North Wales.

<sup>2</sup> In Leicestershire.

in Devonshire, included more than one-third of the whole number of miners belonging to this section. On account of their contiguity, they are here regarded as forming one district, consisting of ten registration districts, and containing (in 1851) 11,208 copper miners, 8250 tin miners, and 2134 lead miners.

The manufactures of this district are quite inconsiderable, and there are no towns of any magnitude, Truro, the largest, having (in 1851) only 10,733 inhabitants. Redruth (population 7095) deserves notice, being the chief town of the southern copper-mining district.

The agricultural density, 18.9 per square mile, was low, but quite as large as the nature of the country would lead us to expect. The mining density was 16.7 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Copper miners.	Tin miners.	Lead miners.	Total No. of miners and quar- riers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turers per square mile.
							Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Penzance ...	100	12,187	479	3,094	0	3,583	29.4	35.8	36.7 <sup>1</sup>
Helston ...	112	6,409	543	1,463	4	2,013	31.4	18.0	21.4
Redruth ...	62	11,592	5,264	920	58	6,248	53.9	100.8	20.6
Truro ... ...	139	9,786	1,443	761	313	2,535	25.9	18.2	20.1
St. Austell .	90	7,749	917	1,206	9	2,199	28.4	24.4	21.8
Liskeard ...	177	8,671	1,262	281	749	2,313	26.7	13.1	18.8
Bodmin ...	137	5,280	247	133	81	499	9.5	3.6	16.5
Tavistock ...	237	7,803	734	294	401	1,571	20.1	6.6	11.8
Launceston .	137	4,387	297	75	0	382	8.7	2.8	17.1
St. Columb .	120	4,440	22	23	519	572	12.9	4.8	16.7

The lead-mining district of *the north of England*, which I have denominated after its principal towns (Alston and Hexham), consists of five registration districts, and contained 4581 lead, 870 coal, and 213 iron miners.

Its largest town (Hexham) contained but 4601 inhabitants; and its lead and iron manufactures only employed a few hundred men.

Its agricultural density was exceedingly low—only 6.6 per square mile. This is less than one-third of the average rate. As the district comprises little else than part of the sterile range of hills which divides Cumberland from Northumberland and Durham, and the upper valleys of the streams which rise in it, this circumstance is the less surprising. In Reeth district, to 185 “farmers” there were only 39 “agricultural labourers”—a circumstance which sufficiently indicates the moderate size of the allotments cultivated.

Its mining density was 6.6 per square mile.

<sup>1</sup> By excluding fishermen, this density would be reduced to 25.4.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Lead miners.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarrymen.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Hexham...	310	7,975	835	489	1,418	17.8	4.6	9.4
Alston ...	55	1,765	1,038	5	1,052	59.6	19.1	2.7
Weardale ...	141	3,854	1,232	268	1,770	45.9	12.6	4.4
Teesdale ...	272	5,069	635	78	759	15.0	2.8	6.6
Reeth ...	110	1,693	841	30	872	51.5	7.9	3.1

The lead-mining districts of *Holywell*, *Aberystwith*, and *Bakewell*, each consist of two registration districts; the first comprising *Holywell* and *Ruthin*, the second *Aberystwith* and *Tregaron*, and the third *Bakewell* and *Ashborne* registration districts.

In the registration district of *Holywell* the lead manufacture gave employment to 358 men; in that of *Aberystwith* were 123 woollen cloth manufacturers; and in that of *Bakewell* were 493 cotton manufacturers. These seem to be the only manufactures of any moment in these three mining districts. The largest town was *Holywell*, which had only 5740 inhabitants.

The agricultural density in all three districts was low, especially in that of *Aberystwith*.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Lead miners.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarrymen.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
<i>Holywell</i> <sup>1</sup> District:								
Holywell ...	108	10,588	1,548	1,194	2,781	26.3	25.7	22.6
Ruthin ...	145	4,531	329	5	344	7.6	2.4	18.5
<i>Aberystwith</i> <sup>2</sup> District:								
Aberystwith ...	201	5,910	1,016	2	1,061	18.0	5.3	9.8
Tregaron ...	191	2,427	292	1	293	12.1	1.5	6.2
<i>Bakewell</i> <sup>3</sup> District:								
Bakewell ...	169	7,984	1,077	1	1,159	14.5	6.9	14.3
Ashborne ...	158	5,743	339	0	369	6.4	2.3	18.6

The slate quarrying district near Menai Strait includes three registration districts, containing, in 1851, 4162 slate quarrymen.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Slate quarrymen.	Copper miners.	Total No. of miners and quarrymen.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Bangor ...	120	8,343	1,660	56	1,807	21.7	15.1	17.1
Carnarvon ...	138	7,695	1,846	95	1,962	25.5	14.2	16.9
Festiniog ...	207	4,120	656	146	835	20.3	4.0	8.1

<sup>1</sup> In North Wales.

<sup>2</sup> In Cardiganshire, South Wales.

<sup>3</sup> In Derbyshire.

The other mining and quarrying districts (viz., Northwich, Anglesey, and Camelford) are co-extensive with the registration districts of the same names.

In the district of Northwich were 883 "salt makers and dealers." In that of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, only 86 were similarly employed.

Out of the whole number of slate quarrymen, five-sixths were found in the Bangor district just mentioned, in Ulverston district, and in that of Camelford, in Cornwall. In this last there were 407.

Stone quarrymen were very numerous in the coal mining districts of the West Riding, South Staffordshire, and Lancashire. In the first of these, their numbers were highest in the registration district of Halifax (where there were 1062), and in those of Bradford and Huddersfield; in the second, in that of Wolverhampton (where there were 1001); and in the third, in that of Rochdale.

In Weymouth registration district (including the Isle of Portland) there were 408 stone quarrymen.

The following were the principal lead-mining districts not mentioned in Tables VII. and IX.—viz., Newtown, in Montgomeryshire (247 lead miners); St. Asaph, in Denbigh (231 lead miners); Llandovery, in Carmarthenshire (115 lead miners); and East Ward, in Westmoreland (137 lead miners).

### SECTION III.—*Manufactures in General.*

It has already been noticed, that several of the occupations included in Class IV. rise occasionally into manufactures. It will, however, be expedient to briefly enumerate here these occupations; that the excess of their numbers above ordinary expectation in certain places being added to the total of the third or manufacturing class, may afford a tolerably correct idea of the true number of manufacturers at the period of the census.

The excess of shoemakers which may be added to the manufacturing class has already been estimated thus:—

In Northamptonshire . . . . .	5081	men, <sup>1</sup>	and 3413	women.
In Norfolk . . . . .	1400	"	1286	"
In Staffordshire . . . . .	1681	"	1466	"
In Cheshire . . . . .	538	"	347	"

Also, the excess of straw-hat and bonnet makers has been estimated at—

In Bedfordshire . . . . .	387	men, and 2882	women.	
In Hertfordshire . . . . .	57	"	554	"

<sup>1</sup> Aged 20 years and upwards.

Further, the undermentioned occupations appear to have been in excess at the places and to the extent specified, as follows :—

Cabinet makers, in London . . . . .	2609	men.
Chair makers, in Bucks . . . . .	827	"
"    "    London . . . . .	650	"
Leather workers, in London . . . . .	2000	"
<sup>1</sup> Artificial-flower makers, in London	380	"
Organ builders, in London . . . . .	200	"
Toy makers, in Warwickshire . . . . .	500	" and 95 women.
Brewers, in Staffordshire . . . . .	340	"
<sup>1</sup> Straw-plait manufacturers, in Bedfordshire . . . . .	400	"
"    "    "    Hertfordshire . . . . .	170	"

These figures, added to the totals of Class III., give 642,108 men, and 361,899 women, for our adult manufacturing population in 1851. Tables are given showing the proportions per cent. on population, and per square mile, belonging to each of the three sections of the manufacturing class in the several counties.

In another table the ratios per cent. on the population and per square mile, of men and women belonging to the entire manufacturing class, and the numbers of men employed in manufactures to each hundred engaged in agricultural pursuits, are shown; the counties being arranged according to the density of men and women employed in manufactures, under the titles of first to fifth rate.

In the counties of Lancaster, Chester, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, the bulk of our manufacturers reside; the aggregate numbers in them, in 1851, being 452,967 men, and 251,680 women—about seven-tenths of the whole. These counties, with that of Bedford, showed manufacturing densities ranging from 139·8 down to 27·1 per square mile, and are called in the table "first-rates."

Six counties, showing similar densities of from 16·6 down to 10·2 per square mile, are denominated "second rates." These are Northampton, Buckingham, Hertford, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Durham. With them is placed the metropolis. Towns not being comparable with country districts in relation to density, I have in this case been guided by the proportions of population engaged in manufacturing pursuits; that in London being too low to be placed side by side with those of the first rates, but more nearly on an equality with those of some of the second rates.

The "third rates," wherein the manufacturing density ranged from

<sup>1</sup> Women of these occupations are included in Class III., their numbers being separately stated in the census, while those of men so employed have to be estimated.

9.2 down to 5.5 per square mile, are five in number—namely, Cumberland, Norfolk, Oxford, Somerset, and Wilts.

In the thirteen “fourth-rates” the manufacturing density varied from 4.8 down to 2.2 per square mile; and in the ten “fifth rates” it was from 1.9 down to 0.5 per square mile.

The proportion of adults employed in manufactures was highest in the West Riding, and lowest in Rutland. In twelve registration counties it was under two per cent., and in twelve more from two to five per cent. In nine it was from five to ten per cent., and in the remaining twelve from 13.6 to 25.6 per cent.

The density of adult manufacturing population in England and Wales was 17.7 per square mile; and the proportion of the adult population engaged in manufactures was 10.2 per cent.

#### SECTION IV.—*Textile Manufactures.*

In Section A of the manufacturing class, 333,158 men, and 285,139 women are included—these being the numbers employed in textile manufactures, and in certain allied occupations, at the period of the census. The numbers under twenty years of age similarly employed were very large.<sup>1</sup>

Of the numbers just specified, 135,528 men, and 114,703 women, were employed about cottons;<sup>2</sup> 104,567 men, and 59,021 women, about woollens;<sup>3</sup> 38,415 men, and 51,366 women, about silks;<sup>4</sup> 9645 men, and 6458 women, in the flax manufacture; 25,683 men, and 17,369 women, in the hosiery and stocking manufacture; 5579 men, and 32,230 women, in the lace manufacture; and 13,741 men, and 3992 women, in dyeing, tool making, &c.<sup>5</sup>

In the whole of England and Wales, 1142 masters returned themselves as employing 100 or more men each. Of these, 411 were cotton manufacturers; 82 woollen cloth manufacturers; 31 worsted manufacturers; 46 silk manufacturers; 11 linen manufacturers; 20 hosiery and stocking manufacturers; 19 lace manufacturers; 10 flannel manu-

<sup>1</sup> See my first paper on Occupations, page 23.

<sup>2</sup> Viz., 226,585 cotton manufacturers, 3801 fustian manufacturers, 8402 cotton and calico printers, 2325 cotton and calico dyers, 1308 cotton packers and pressers, 116 lint manufacturers, 47 muslin embroiderers, and 7647 “other workers and dealers in flax and cotton” including some dealers and workers in flax, but consisting in great measure of muslin manufacturers and others working and dealing in cotton.

<sup>3</sup> Viz., 81,877 woollen cloth manufacturers, 58,031 worsted manufacturers, 5421 stuff manufacturers, 5392 carpet and rug manufacturers, 1173 fullers, and 11,694 “other workers and dealers in wool,” including many flannel and blanket manufacturers, woollen dyers, &c.

<sup>4</sup> Viz., 73,543 silk manufacturers, 7776 ribbon manufacturers, 1107 fancy goods manufacturers, 1697 embroiderers, and 5658 “other workers and dealers in silk,” including silk-glove manufacturers, silk dyers and printers, &c.

<sup>5</sup> Viz., 8716 dyers, scourers, and calenderers, 5911 wood-tool makers, 368 thread manufacturers, 190 shawl manufacturers, and 2548 weavers (material not stated). These last three occupation-headings could not be referred to the other groups, the material not being defined.

facturers ; and 32 manufacturers of other textile fabrics, dyers, &c. ; making altogether 662 belonging to this section.<sup>1</sup>

Eleven groups (embracing seventy-nine registration districts), and twelve single registration districts, together occupying less than one-eighth of the surface of England and Wales, contained more than seven-eighths of the manufacturers of textile fabrics. In these localities there were 547,511 adult manufacturers belonging to the section under consideration, being 24·6 per cent. on their total adult population, or 79·3 per square mile. In the rest of the country there were only 70,786 adult manufacturers of textile fabrics, being nearly one per cent. on population, or 1·4 per square mile.

Besides these ninety-one registration districts, there were fifty others in which at least 3 per cent. of the *men* were engaged in the class of manufactures at present before us ; and in thirty-one of these, and twenty-one others (not included in the ninety-one already mentioned), at least 3 per cent. of the *women* were so employed. If these seventy-one districts were also excluded, the rest of the country would show ratios even lower than those stated above.

The twenty-three principal manufacturing districts, which have been already noticed, contained in 1801 a population of 1,811,676 persons. In 1851 their population was found to have risen to 4,128,064 persons, showing an increase of 128 per cent. In the rest of the country the increase amounted to only 94 per cent. As might be expected, however, we find that in many manufacturing districts (especially in those situated in the south-western counties) the rate of increase was much below the national average ; while in those of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and a few others, the contrary was the case.

Proceeding to notice successively the more minute details concerning these twenty-three districts, we come first to that denominated the *Manchester* district, which comprises the twenty-one registration districts mentioned below. In this, the principal manufacturing district, not only of England, but of the world, the cotton manufacture employed 101,548 men, and 97,975 women ; the silk manufacture, 8555 men, and 11,662 women ; the woollen cloth manufacture, 5657 men, and 2540 women ; the worsted manufacture, 1677 men, and 1385 women ; the fustian manufacture, 2012 men, and 1046 women. There were also found in it 7609 calico and cotton printers ;

<sup>1</sup> It is worthy of notice that the numbers of the sexes engaged in the same manufacture in different places are very far from keeping a uniform proportion. In the borough of Leeds, for example, the flax manufacture employed 1298 men and 2479 women, while in the district of Barnsley (situate not many miles south of Leeds) the same manufacture employed 2815 men and only 914 women. Variations such as these may arise from the diversity of fabrics manufactured from the same material (a feature which could not conveniently be noticed in the census), but also may be caused by the prevalence in some places of more improved processes than in others. The relative cost of the labour of the two sexes (differing, as it must, in populations engaged in dissimilar manufactures and pursuits) would also have some influence.

2152 calico and cotton dyers; 2603 general "dyers, scourers, and calenderers;" 1247 cotton packers and pressers, &c.

The silk manufacture predominated in the registration district of Leigh, and in that portion of Oldham registration district not included in the borough of the same name, comprising the townships of Middleton, Tonge, Thornham, and Alkrington. In the other portions of this manufacturing district the cotton manufacture occupied the first place.

In Rochdale, Haslingden, Bury, and Skipton districts the woollen cloth manufacture attained a certain degree of importance, especially in Rochdale, where it employed almost as many men as the cotton manufacture. In Todmorden and Skipton districts there were considerable numbers of worsted manufacturers. Most of the 470 men styled "other workers in wool," returned in Rochdale district, must have been flannel manufacturers; there were also 467 fullers in that district. The dyers were chiefly resident in Manchester and the adjacent districts, in Bolton, and in Bury. Calico printers, as will be seen by the annexed table, were numerous in most of the districts. The greater part of the fustian manufacturers, and the cotton packers and pressers, were in Manchester and its suburbs—Chorlton and Salford. The 2030 women returned under the head "weaver, material not stated," were almost all in Manchester, Bolton, and Bury districts.

The average density of manufacturers of this class was 98 men, and 83 women, per square mile; being 33 per cent. of the men, and 26 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts,	Area, Square miles,	Cotton manufacturers,		Silk manufacturers,		Total number of manufacturers of textile factories,		Number per square mile,		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Skipton ...	235	1,158	856	5	2	0	2,303	1,844	9.8	7.8	28.9
Clitheroe ...	179	874	1,258	11	1	619	1,557	1,309	8.7	7.3	25.7
Preston ...	104	7,511	7,746	15	4	81	7,981	8,112	76.7	78.0	32.5
Blackburn ...	68	9,464	8,255	188	130	722	10,581	8,527	125.4	46.8	35.7
Burnley ...	85	5,688	5,395	3	1	323	6,288	5,502	74.0	64.7	38.3
Waddington ...	42	3,767	3,191	7	9	749	5,938	3,465	141.4	82.5	45.9
Podmore ...	42	2,668	2,295	105	60	0	3,816	2,788	90.9	66.4	49.6
Rochdale ...	63	3,561	3,958	60	15	182	7,963	5,707	126.4	90.6	41.7
Oldham ...	26	6,881	5,951	1,947	2,220	219	9,652	8,293	371.2	319.0	42.7
Aston-under-Lyne	60	11,204	11,073	698	382	12,594	11,893	209.9	198.2	41.4	35.2
Hayfield ...	76	2,488	2,091	10	4	513	3,120	2,159	41.1	28.4	39.4
Stockport ...	48	7,521	8,227	647	607	396	8,877	8,904	184.9	185.5	39.3
Chorlton ...	18	2,895	3,575	237	257	331	6,027	3,981	334.8	221.2	33.8
Manchester ...	20	9,722	9,530	1,478	2,437	583	15,799	14,390	790.0	719.5	18.9
Salford ...	7 <sup>2</sup>	2,286	2,462	340	852	374	5,590	4,073	745.3	543.1	21.2
Barton-on-Irwell ...	36	1,200	1,161	337	625	21	1,695	1,827	47.1	50.7	20.8
Bury ...	52	6,993	6,504	135	120	865	9,447	7,201	181.7	138.5	41.1
Bolton ...	69	8,237	6,450	466	819	263	10,133	7,909	146.9	114.6	34.7
Chorley ...	82	2,918	2,979	19	15	542	3,572	3,067	43.6	37.4	25.6
Wigan ...	73	2,989	3,535	179	232	47	3,303	3,847	45.2	52.7	31.4
Lough ...	37	1,523	1,413	1,931	2,554	1	3,501	4,024	94.6	108.8	41.0

Next in importance to the Manchester district come those of *Bradford, Leeds, and Leicester*.

The first is of but small extent, although so densely peopled that its manufactures employed more hands than those of either of the others. It comprises the registration districts of Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, and Wakefield,<sup>1</sup> and contained 27,253 men, and 21,756 women, employed in the worsted manufacture; 6774 men, and 3283 women, employed in the woollen-cloth manufacture; 1591 men, and 1089 women, employed in the stuff manufacture; 2116 men, and 769 women, employed in the cotton manufacture; 960 dyers; 780 carpet manufacturers, &c.

The relative numbers of woollen-cloth and worsted manufacturers in each district will be seen on reference to the subjoined table. The carpet manufacturers were almost all in Halifax district; and the stuff manufacturers in Bradford district. More than half the cotton manufacturers were in Halifax district; and most of the rest in that of Bradford. Of the dyers, 433 were in Bradford; and 374 in Halifax.

The average density of persons employed in textile manufactures was 146 men, and 97 women, per square mile; being 39 per cent. of the men, and 25 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Worsted manufacturers.		Woollen cloth manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
						Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Keighley.	72	5,570	4,376	333	1	6,213	4,422	86.3	61.4	52.0	36.3
Bradford.	63	14,071	12,437	3,046	1,324	19,715	14,913	312.9	236.7	41.9	30.3
Halifax ...	81	7,005	4,721	2,962	1,779	13,573	7,325	167.5	90.4	43.8	22.7
Wakefield	63	607	222	433	179	1,383	461	22.0	7.3	10.9	3.5

The *Leeds* district includes six registration districts, as stated below.

In this district (which extends from N.E. to S.W. about thirty-five miles, but is of much less breadth), the woollen-cloth manufacture employed 29,815 men, and 10,651 women; the worsted manufacture, 1531 men, and 898 women; the cotton manufacture, 1799 men, and 1476 women; and the flax manufacture, 1402 men, and 2560 women. The district also contained 763 fancy goods manufacturers; 975 stuff manufacturers; 748 carpet manufacturers; 1053 dyers; 529 silk manufacturers, &c.

The districts of Saddleworth and Huddersfield (the first-named of which is not far from Manchester), contained the greater part of the cotton manufacturers. The flax manufacture was almost confined to Leeds and its suburbs in Hunslet. The fancy goods manufacturers were almost all in the district of Huddersfield, and the carpet manu-

<sup>1</sup> This district is detached from the others, but not far distant.

facturers in that of Dewsbury. In the latter district the blanket manufacture probably employed a large portion of the 1552 men returned as "others working and dealing in wool." The worsted manufacturers were most numerous in the district of Otley; the stuff manufacturers and dyers in that of Leeds; and the silk manufacturers in that of Huddersfield.

The average density of persons employed in textile manufactures was 112 men, and 48 women, per square mile; being 35 per cent. of the men, and 15 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Woollen cloth manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Otley...	121	1,607	539	2,227	1,098	18·4	9·1	28·0	14·9
Leeds...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,624	880	5,776	2,517	1777·2	774·5	21·5	8·5
Hunslet...	62	4,539	1,919	6,095	3,555	98·3	57·3	26·5	14·6
Dewsbury...	38	4,603	2,448	7,509	2,802	197·6	73·7	41·8	15·2
Huddersfield	104	13,935	4,195	15,910	5,695	153·0	54·8	49·8	18·3
Saddleworth	29	1,507	670	2,687	1,516	92·7	52·3	56·3	31·6

The *stocking and lace* manufacturing district, of which *Leicester* and *Nottingham* are the principal towns, and which extends from the borders of *Yorkshire* to the southern extremity of *Leicestershire*, includes thirteen registration districts, as specified below. In this district the hosiery and stocking manufacture employed 23,381 men, and 14,948 women; that of lace employed 4570 men, and 7081 women; and that of cotton employed 935 men, and 1661 women. There were also within it 1045 worsted manufacturers, 787 silk manufacturers, 771 frame makers, &c.

The cotton manufacturers of the district were most numerous in the registration district of *Belper*, where they numbered 901. Of the worsted manufacturers, 943 were in the district of *Leicester*. The silk manufacturers were chiefly in and near *Nottingham*. The frame makers were scattered over several districts. The distribution of the stocking and lace manufacturers will be seen in the subjoined table. It should be observed that the districts of *Radford* and *Basford* are adjacent to *Nottingham*, each containing large manufacturing villages, which are all but suburbs of that place.

The average density of manufacturers of the class under consideration was 36 men, and 29 women, per square mile; being 28 per cent. of the men, and 21 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area, Sq. miles.	Hose, Stocking manufacturers.		Lace manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.
Mansfield ... ...	87	2326	863	50	59	2579	1164	29·6	13·4	31·5	14·3
Belper ... ...	104	1197	652	2	96	1734	1509	16·7	14·5	14·0	12·0
Bastord ... ...	138	4208	2823	955	640	5464	3656	39·6	26·5	32·0	22·0
Nottingham ...	3	2483	1591	1407	3288	4536	5436	1512·0	1812·0	30·0	29·5
Radford ... ...	11	1163	513	1682	1449	3138	2206	285·3	200·5	47·5	28·4
Shardlow ... ...	115	558	140	369	1119	1124	1598	9·8	13·9	13·5	17·4
Loughborough ...	71	1690	1411	58	208	1962	1624	27·6	22·9	29·6	23·1
Barrow-on-Soar ...	75	1365	978	26	157	1476	1158	19·7	15·4	27·2	20·9
Leicester ... ...	6	4188	1979	21	35	5158	2949	859·7	491·5	33·8	16·4
Blaby ... ...	53	1370	1297	0	3	1411	1302	26·4	24·6	37·8	34·0
Lutterworth ...	92	641	609	0	7	652	633	7·1	7·1	14·7	14·4
Hinckley ... ...	38	1819	1804	0	1	1860	1828	48·9	48·1	44·7	43·4
Market Bosworth	84	373	283	0	19	417	318	5·0	3·8	11·4	8·7

The lace manufacturing district, which extends from Kettering in Northamptonshire, to Thame in Oxfordshire, including great part of the counties of *Buckingham* and *Bedford*, ranks next in order, according to the numbers employed, though not in real importance. If we exclude the lace manufacture, which employed 45 men, and 15,735 women, there were no textile manufactures of any consequence in it, except that of silk, which employed 315 men, and 170 women, mostly in Kettering district.

There were, on an average, 12 women per square mile engaged in textile manufactures in this district, being 21 per cent. of their whole number. The number of men so employed was insignificant.

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Lace manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.
Kettering ...	86	427	386	543	4·5	6·3	8·3	11·2	
Bedford ... ...	152	2515	32	2526	2·2	16·6	·4	25·5	
Wellingborough	87	1202	11	1206	·1	13·9	·2	20·3	
Amphill ... ...	65	764	4	764	·1	11·8	·1	17·7	
Newport Pagnell	107	2204	28	2207	·3	20·6	·5	33·4	
Hardingstone ...	51	708	2	708	·0	13·9	·1	28·0	
Towcester ... ...	66	991	5	993	·1	15·0	·1	26·8	
Potterspury ...	35	700	7	703	·2	20·1	·2	23·6	
Brackley ... ...	92	704	9	706	·1	7·7	·2	18·4	
Buckingham ...	82	625	10	629	·1	7·7	·3	15·1	
Winslow ... ...	55	748	3	751	·1	13·7	·1	29·9	
Aylesbury ... ...	115	927	32	980	·3	8·5	·5	15·5	
Thame ... ...	86	654	1	654	·0	7·6	·0	15·6	
Wycombe ...	127	2010	16	2094	·1	16·5	·2	23·0	
Amersham ...	78	556	22	597	·3	7·7	·5	11·5	

The *Coventry* silk manufacturing district, which we come to next, consists of the registration districts of *Coventry*, *Foleshill*, and

<sup>1</sup> In the *borough* of *Bedford* there were only 209 women employed in the manufacture of lace, out of 3579, or 5·8 per cent.

Nuneaton. In this district the silk manufacture employed 2544 men, and 6358 women; and the ribbon manufacture, 3188 men, and 3500 women; the other textile manufactures were of slight importance.

The average density of manufacturers of the class now before us was 81 men, and 130 women, per square mile; being 34 per cent. of the men, and 50 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area. Sq. miles.	Silk manu- facturers.		Ribbon manu- facturers.		Total number of manu- facturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.
Coventry...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1233	3255	1895	1126	3196	4749	411.3	558.7	35.8	41.5
Foleshill...	36	820	1906	794	1125	1764	3135	49.0	87.1	35.3	58.1
Nuneaton	32	491	1197	499	949	1021	2160	32.0	67.5	29.3	54.8

The silk manufacturing district of *Macclesfield* also includes three registration districts, denominated Macclesfield, Congleton, and Leek. In this district the silk manufacture employed 6635 men, and 6745 women; and the cotton manufacture 683 men, and 649 women. There were also a few ribbon manufacturers in Congleton registration district. Almost all the cotton manufacturers were in Macclesfield registration district.

The average density of manufacturers of textile fabrics in this district was 24 men, and 23 women, per square mile; being 25 per cent. on the whole number of men, and 23 per cent. on that of women.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Silk manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Macclesfield	127	4887	4674	5905	5333	46.5	42.0	35.2	29.5
Congleton...	83	865	1145	1109	1216	13.4	14.7	14.0	14.8
Leek ...	114	883	926	945	1075	8.3	9.4	15.5	17.8

The *Spitalfields* silk manufacturing district is comprised in the registration districts of Bethnal Green and Whitechapel. The latter includes the parish of Spitalfields; but no doubt the remaining portions of it are but little concerned in the silk manufacture. However, we can only deal with entire registration districts, and consequently must regard these two as constituting the silk manufacturing district in question. It contained, then, 5529 men, and 5801 women, employed in the silk manufacture.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Silk manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Bethnal Green	1 $\frac{3}{5}$	4356	4538	5115	5111	4307.4	4304.0	22.5	20.5
Whitechapel...	1 $\frac{6}{5}$	1173	1263	1499	1420	2498.3	2366.7	6.4	6.3

The *West of England* cloth district forms two small groups of registration districts—one in Gloucestershire, comprising the registration districts of Stroud and Dursley; and the other on the borders of Wiltshire and Somerset, comprising those of Bradford, Melksham, Westbury, and Frome. Being not far distant from one another, and occupied in the same manufacture, I have treated these as one district. In this district the woollen cloth manufacture employed 5410 men, and 6765 women.

The average density of manufacturers of the class under consideration was 19 men, and 24 women, per square mile; being 19 per cent. of the men, and 20 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Woollen cloth manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Stroud ...	68	1914	2835	2010	2981	29·6	43·8	21·5	26·5
Dursley ..	40	470	559	587	580	14·7	14·5	14·7	12·6
Bradford .	29	473	547	492	552	17·0	19·0	16·8	16·3
Melksham	28	1376	1560	1450	1595	51·8	57·0	31·4	29·3
Westbury	48	526	566	538	566	11·2	11·8	16·7	16·3
Frome ...	80	651	698	752	885	9·4	11·1	11·7	11·9

The remaining fourteen manufacturing districts are of far less importance than those we have just been considering. Only two of them comprise more than one registration district. These are the Sudbury and Honiton districts.

The *Sudbury* silk manufacturing district is situate on the borders of Essex and Suffolk, and comprises three registration districts. It contained 772 men, and 1390 women, employed in the silk manufacture.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Silk manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Sudbury ...	122	325	527	345	648	2·8	5·3	4·3	7·7
Braintree ...	60	249	379	283	476	4·7	7·9	6·3	9·8
Halstead ...	61	198	484	207	635	3·4	10·4	4·3	12·0

The *Honiton* lace manufacturing district also comprises three registration districts. It contained 16 men, and 2365 women, employed in the lace manufacture.

Registration Districts.	Area Square miles.	Lace manu- factur- ers.	Total number of manufacturers of textile fibres.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
			Women.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Axminster... ...	96	481	50	506	·5	5·3	1·0	8·5
Honiton ... ...	126	857	20	1010	·2	8·0	·3	14·4
St. Thomas ...	197	1027	61	1108	·3	5·6	·5	7·2

Of the remaining twelve single registration districts, the silk manufacture predominated in two—viz., in Norwich, where it employed 1592 men, and 1705 women; and in Derby, where it employed 885 men, and 1661 women, and the allied manufacture of ribbons employed 308 men, and 39 women. In Norwich there were also 452 men, and 153 women, employed in the worsted manufacture.

In three of the others, the flax manufacture took the lead: viz., in Barnsley, where it employed 2815 men, and 914 women; in Pateley Bridge, where it employed 320 men, and 167 women; and in Northallerton, where it employed 363 men, and 29 women.

Of the rest, Carlisle contained 2240 men, and 1546 women, engaged in the cotton manufacture; in Kendal there were 674 woollen cloth, and 383 flax manufacturers; in Tewkesbury, 463 men and women manufactured hose; in Kidderminster, 2293 men manufactured carpets, and of the 403 women returned as “Other workers in wool,” no doubt the greater part did the same; in Newtown (Montgomeryshire) a large portion of the 1177 men, and 1009 women, returned as “Other workers in wool,” were flannel manufacturers; in Crediton, 19 men, and 665 women, manufactured stuffs; and in Wellington (Somersetshire), 303 men, and 380 women, manufactured woollen cloths; and 66 men, and 428 women, manufactured stuffs.

Of the seventy-one registration districts not included in the twenty-three manufacturing districts which have just been passed under review, but in which at least three per cent. of men or women were employed in textile manufactures, many were only subordinate to the larger groups; but some were distinguished by possessing independent manufactures. Among these were Sculcoates (the district which includes the suburbs of Hull), where 579 men, and 517 women, were employed in the cotton manufacture; Darlington, where 254 men, and 100 women, manufactured woollen cloth; Witney, where the manufacture of blankets still employed some 130 men (137 being returned as “Other workers in wool”), and that of woollen cloth employed 102 more; Teesdale (chief town, Barnard Castle), where 209 men made carpets; Croydon and Dartford, where the numbers of men engaged in cotton printing were 107 and 239 respectively; Shepton Mallet, where 90 men and 396 women were engaged in the silk manufacture; Bridport, where the flax (linen) manufacture employed 189 men and 27 women; the adjacent district of Beaminster, where the same manu-

facture employed 59 men and 106 women ; and that of Chard, where it employed 133 men and 154 women, and the lace manufacture employed 196 men and 168 women ; Tregaron and Newcastle-in-Emlyn, in South Wales, where there were a few stocking manufacturers ; Shipston-on-Stour, St. Albans, Sherborne, and Whitchurch, where there were silk manufactures ; and Totnes, in South Devon, where there was a small manufacture of woollen cloth.

Before concluding this paper, it will probably be better to give a moment's consideration to the *large towns* engaged in textile manufactures, some of which are divided into two or three registration districts. The census does not furnish the particulars separately for every one of these, and I therefore only append a short table respecting a few of the principal.

Boroughs,	Cotton manufacturers.		Woollen cloth manufacturers.		Worsted manufacturers.		Silk manufacturers.		Total No. of adults engaged in textile manuf.	Per cent. on adult population.
	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.		
Blackburn ... ... ...	5,413	4,543	0	1	1	2	1	2	10,113	41·3
Bolton ... ... ...	4,909	3,455	2	15	3	1	5	41	9,438	28·8
Bradford ... ... ...	392	42	132	40	9894	8257	19	13	20,828	36·9
Carlisle ... ... ...	1,570	1,174	28	5	0	0	0	0	2,934	20·2
Halifax ... ... ...	77	49	240	84	1,478	1,365	17	7	4,366	23·1
Huddersfield Town ...	167	70	2,024	450	11	3	58	28	3,066	18·6
Kendal ... ... ...	3	0	457	145	5	11	2	0	894	13·8
Leeds ... ... ...	41	24	7,640	2,624	188	192	109	80	16,933	17·9
Macclesfield ... ... ...	103	97	3	0	0	0	4,456	4,300	9,354	42·5
Manchester & Salford	13,257	14,503	179	29	44	67	1,392	2,827	44,566	19·7
Oldham ... ... ...	6,485	5,716	47	8	2	0	509	571	13,768	35·8
Preston ... ... ...	5,368	5,708	98	5	40	64	12	3	11,723	31·5
Stockport ... ... ...	5,091	5,368	3	3	3	1	140	73	11,122	37·7
Wakefield ... ... ...	16	2	100	59	263	123	1	0	783	6·5

The boundaries of the boroughs of Coventry, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Norwich are nearly, if not quite, identical with those of the registration districts of the same names.

Here I must pause for the present. To commence a fresh section would extend this paper to an unreasonable length. And even as it is, I have been compelled to adhere very rigidly to the subject before me, without allowing myself to enter upon any of those collateral investigations which the facts I have thus presented are intended to facilitate.

In the next and final paper of this series I hope to deal with the remaining sections of the third or manufacturing class, on the plan adopted in this ; and to show, though more briefly, in what manner the fifth and eighth classes are distributed.

TABLE VI.—Numbers of Men employed in 1851 in Mining and Quarrying, with their Centesimal Proportion on Total Male Adult Population in Counties.

Registration Counties.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Lead miners.	Copper miners.	Tin miners.	Quarriers and salt makers.	Total number of miners & quarriers.	Per cent. on population.
Cornwall ... ...	2	77	1,823	10,539	8,115	541	21,097	24·8
Durham ... ...	20,317	412	1,926	0	0	892	23,547	21·8
Monmouth ... ...	8,296	2,448	4	0	2	276	11,026	21·4
Stafford ... ...	19,115	2,085	61	23	3	2,430	23,717	14·0
South Wales ...	14,349	5,239	1,496	135	0	956	22,175	13·9
North Wales ...	3,546	5	3,437	957	4	5,471	13,420	12·6
Northumberland .	7,707	42	856	0	0	576	9,181	11·4
Derby ... ...	3,717	983	1,759	1	0	776	7,236	10·4
Cumberland ...	2,536	333	1,351	7	0	217	4,444	8·6
Salop ... ... ...	3,148	792	286	0	3	662	4,891	7·3
York, West Riding	12,799	544	531	2	19	4,371	18,266	5·2
Lancaster ... ...	18,824	501	12	226	2	3,274	22,839	4·2
Somerset ... ...	3,573	16	58	2	0	504	4,153	3·6
Nottingham ...	2,421	147	0	0	0	221	2,789	3·6
York, N. Riding .	196	284	1,030	0	1	161	1,672	3·2
Chester ... ...	1,891	2	5	0	2	1,484	3,384	3·1
Worcester ... ...	1,606	187	0	1	3	299	2,096	3·1
Leicester ... ...	1,147	2	5	1	0	263	1,418	2·3
Westmoreland ...	42	1	232	5	0	42	322	2·0
Devon ... ...	33	10	546	837	433	889	2,748	1·9
Gloucester ... ...	1,486	166	2	1	5	381	2,041	1·9
Dorset ... ...	14	0	0	0	0	559	573	1·3
Warwick ... ...	1,020	38	1	1	0	153	1,213	·9
Hereford ... ...	185	2	0	0	5	69	261	·9
Wilts ... ... ...	7	0	0	0	0	265	272	·4
Kent ... ... ...	6	1	0	0	0	338	345	·3
Rest of England..	103	13	2	13	9	792	932	·1
England & Wales	128,086	14,330	15,423	12,751	8,606	26,862	206,058	4·4

TABLE VII.—*Numbers of Men employed in 1851 in Mining and Quarrying, in Twenty-five of the most important Mining Districts,<sup>1</sup> with the Areas of the Districts and their Adult Male Populations.*

Mining Districts.	Area. <sup>2</sup> Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Lead miners.	Copper miners.	Tin miners.	Quarriers and salt makers.	Total number of miners & quarriers.
<b>COAL AND IRON:</b>									
South Wales ...	1,586	127,343	21,445	7,660	26	77	2	862	30,072
Durham & Nor- thumberland .	1,151	149,278	26,332	237	63	0	0	1,045	27,677
Lancashire ...	894	352,557	19,087	14	5	3	2	2,402	21,513
S. Staffordshire .	202	101,192	14,391	1,811	3	0	1	2,301	18,507
W. Yorkshire ...	803	253,590	12,153	537	12	2	11	3,555	16,270
Derby and Not- tingham ...	592	58,620	5,538	1,129	236	0	0	441	7,344
Staffordshire Potters ...	80	31,686	4,220	446	0	0	1	77	4,744
Coalbrookdale ...	96	12,478	1,722	762	0	0	0	287	2,771
Whitehaven ...	389	18,841	2,176	330	118	0	0	86	2,710
Somersetshire ...	126	11,725	2,556	1	0	0	0	76	2,633
Wrexham ...	136	11,315	2,157	3	167	0	0	74	2,401
Ulverston ...	211	8,399	101	471	1	221	0	309	1,103
Ashby - de - la - Zouch ... ...	79	6,628	1,040	0	5	0	0	39	1,084
Westbury - on - Severn ... ...	63	4,910	707	156	0	0	4	27	894
Foleshill ... ...	36	4,991	552	23	0	0	0	20	595
Guisbrough ...	140	3,507	25	195	0	0	0	7	227
<b>OTHER MINERALS:</b>									
Cornwall & Devon	1,311	78,304	3	77	2,134	11,208	8,250	243	21,915
Alston & Hexham	888	20,356	870	213	4,581	0	0	207	5,871
Bangor ... ...	465	20,158	86	0	36	297	3	4,182	4,604
Holywell ... ...	253	15,119	1,199	0	1,877	1	0	48	3,125
Bakewell ... ...	326	13,727	1	1	1,416	1	0	109	1,528
Aberystwith ...	392	8,337	3	0	1,308	36	0	7	1,354
Northwich ...	102	8,077	1	0	0	0	0	906	907
Anglesey ... ...	206	11,236	43	2	0	504	1	329	879
Camelford ...	81	2,253	0	0	40	16	5	408	469
Totals ...	10,608	1,334,627	116,408	14,068	12,028	12,366	8,280	18,047	181,197
Rest of the country ...	46,224	3,382,386	11,678	262	3,395	385	326	8,815	24,861
England & Wales	56,832	4,717,013	128,086	14,330	15,423	12,751	8,606	26,862	206,058

<sup>1</sup> Viz. : Groups of, and in some cases single, registration districts.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of water.

TABLE VIII.—*Further Particulars respecting the Twenty-five Mining Districts mentioned in TABLE VII.*

Mining Districts.	Population of both sexes and all ages.			Proportion of miners in 1851.			Proportion of agriculturists in 1851.	
	1801.	1851. <sup>1</sup>	Rate of increase in (1801-51), per cent.	Per square mile.	Per cent. on population.	Per 100 agriculturists.	Per square mile.	Per cent. on population.
<b>COAL AND IRON:</b>								
South Wales ...	132,176	439,352	232	19·0	23·6	140	13·5	16·8
Durham & Northumberland <sup>2</sup>	222,758	556,537	150	24·0	18·5	151	16·0	12·3
Lancashire ...	489,711	1,363,212	178	24·1	6·1	69	35·1	8·9
S. Staffordshire	113,368	380,753	236	91·6	18·3	285	32·2	6·4
W. Yorkshire...	365,941	970,657	165	20·3	6·4	66	30·7	9·7
Derby and Nottingham ...	120,070	220,018	83	12·4	12·5	51	24·2	24·5
Staffordshire								
Potteries ...	33,140	120,672	216	59·3	15·0	148	40·2	10·1
Coalbrookdale .	32,130	48,356	51	28·9	22·2	110	26·4	20·3
Whitehaven ...	44,053	73,445	67	7·0	14·4	56	12·4	25·7
Somersetshire...	28,396	46,842	65	20·9	22·5	76	27·5	29·5
Wrexham ...	24,329	42,295	74	17·7	21·2	73	24·1	29·0
Ulverston ...	17,887	30,442	70	5·2	13·1	34	15·3	38·5
Ashby - de - la - Zouch ...	16,208	25,895	60	13·7	16·4	51	26·8	31·9
Westbury - on - Severn ...	8,382	18,124	116	14·2	18·2	67	21·3	27·4
Foleshill ...	10,254	19,490	90	16·5	11·9	69	24·0	17·3
Guisbrough ...	9,954	12,202	23	1·6	6·5	14	11·9	47·4
<b>OTHER MINERALS:</b>								
Cornwall and Devon ...	165,253	325,823	97	16·7	28·0	88	18·9	31·7
Alston & Hexham ... ...	53,072	78,452	48	6·6	28·8	101	6·6	28·6
Bangor ... ...	31,738	76,956	142	9·9	22·8	76	13·1	30·1
Holywell ...	35,257	57,757	64	12·4	20·7	61	20·3	33·9
Bakewell ...	38,901	50,812	31	4·7	11·1	29	16·4	38·9
Aberystwith ...	18,932	34,117	80	3·5	16·2	43	8·0	37·8
Northwich ...	17,252	31,202	81	8·9	11·2	40	22·3	28·1
Anglesey ...	25,692	43,007	67	4·3	7·8	17	24·7	45·4
Camelford ...	4,659	8,444	81	5·8	20·8	44	13·1	47·2
Totals ...	2,064,513	5,074,862	146	17·1	13·6	90	19·0	15·1
Rest of the country ...	6,828,023	12,770,939	87	·5	·7	2	22·6	30·9
England and Wales ... ...	8,892,536	17,845,801	101	3·6	4·4	17	22·0	26·5

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of military and persons on board vessels.<sup>2</sup> See note on page 51.

TABLE IX.—*Particulars concerning those Registration Districts not included in the Mining Districts mentioned in TABLE VII., but where, however, in 1851, fully 4 Men per Square Mile, or else 6 per Cent. of the Male Adult Population, were Miners; excluding certain Town Districts<sup>1</sup> where the Number of Miners amounted to less than 1 per Cent. on Population.*

Registration Districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Lead miners.	Copper miners.	Tin miners.	Quarriers and salt makers.	Miners and quarriers.		
									Total number.	Per cent. on population	Per square mile.
<b>NORTHERN Co.:<sup>2</sup></b>											
Berwick-on-Tweed ...	79	5,740	254	0	0	0	0	61	315	5·5	4·0
Haltwhistle ...	131	2,248	279	2	17	0	0	63	361	16·1	2·8
Brampton ...	149	3,066	174	0	10	0	0	32	216	7·0	1·4
Leyburn ...	133	2,685	41	0	151	0	0	21	213	7·9	1·6
Pateley Bridge ...	106	2,059	31	0	196	0	0	8	235	11·4	2·2
Skipton ...	235	7,969	19	0	315	0	0	147	481	6·0	2·0
Todmorden ...	42	7,699	90	2	0	0	2	117	211	2·7	5·0
Saddleworth ...	29	4,775	93	2	0	0	3	69	167	3·5	5·8
Macclesfield ...	127	16,775	649	0	0	0	0	102	751	4·5	5·9
Congleton ...	83	7,921	317	2	0	0	0	116	435	5·5	5·2
<b>MIDLAND Co.:</b>											
Hayfield ...	76	7,919	286	0	2	0	0	77	365	4·6	4·8
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	99	3,220	104	0	103	0	0	253	460	14·3	4·6
Leek ...	114	6,114	365	9	57	21	0	25	477	7·8	4·2
Cheadle ...	86	4,897	412	0	0	0	0	86	498	10·2	5·8
Radford ...	11	6,600	108	0	0	0	0	2	110	1·7	10·0
Atherstone ...	44	3,006	234	2	0	0	0	16	252	8·4	5·7
Nuneaton ...	32	3,497	166	5	0	0	0	19	190	5·4	5·9
Penkridge ...	111	4,674	323	1	0	0	0	10	334	7·1	3·0
<b>WESTERN Co.:</b>											
Newport (Salop)	74	4,248	261	8	0	0	0	198	467	11·0	6·3
Shifnal ...	72	3,136	173	21	0	0	0	17	211	6·7	2·9
Cleobury Mortimer ...	85	2,404	180	0	0	0	0	19	199	8·3	2·3
Conway ...	80	3,116	0	0	101	105	0	106	312	10·0	3·9
Llanrwst ...	157	3,306	0	0	81	0	0	200	281	8·5	1·8
Dolgelly ...	219	3,332	2	0	49	18	0	180	249	7·5	1·1
Machynlleth ...	177	3,199	0	0	201	0	0	17	218	6·8	1·2
Montgomery ...	139	5,732	2	0	366	0	0	19	387	6·8	2·8
Atcham ...	163	5,411	220	0	227	0	0	6	453	8·4	2·8
Llandilofawr ...	152	4,357	328	16	3	0	0	29	376	8·6	2·5
Narberth ...	192	4,972	362	0	0	0	0	15	377	7·6	2·0
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES:</b>											
Chipping Sodbury ...	97	5,060	416	8	0	0	0	24	443	8·9	4·6
Clifton ...	42	17,846	262	1	1	1	0	183	448	2·5	10·7
Bedminster ...	85	9,740	443	3	0	1	0	40	487	5·0	5·7
Bath ...	47	15,799	161	0	0	0	0	134	295	1·9	6·3
Frome ...	80	6,436	299	1	0	0	0	20	320	5·0	4·0
<b>SOUTHERN Co.:</b>											
Falmouth ...	40	5,442	0	0	0	40	136	8	184	3·4	4·6
Weymouth ...	54	5,959	13	0	0	0	0	412	425	7·1	7·9
Total ...	3,642	210,359	7,067	83	1,880	186	141	2,851	12,208	5·8	3·4

<sup>1</sup> Viz. : Derby, Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Nottingham, and Gravesend.

<sup>2</sup> Referring to the grouping of counties made use of in other tables.

TABLE X.—*Proportions per Cent. and per Square Mile of Males aged 20 Years and upwards employed in Manufactures in 1851.*

Registration Counties,	Number per cent. of men employed in						No. per square mile <sup>1</sup> employed in			
	Textile manu- factures,	Metallic manu- factures,	Miscellane- ous manu- factures.	Totals.	Textile manu- factures,	Metallic manu- factures,	Miscellane- ous manu- factures.	Totals.		
	(Cl. III. Sect. A.)	(Cl. III. Sect. B.)	Cl. III.		Bro't fr. Sect. C.	Cl. IV.				
<b>NORTHERN:</b>										
Northumberl.	.6	4.8	2.2	7.6	3	2.0	.9	3.2		
Durham ...	1.1	5.9	3.2	10.1	1.0	5.5	2.9	9.4		
Cumberland ...	8.6	1.7	1.0	11.2	2.9	.6	.3	3.8		
Westmoreland ...	8.2	1.0	.8	10.1	1.7	.2	.2	2.1		
York—										
,, N. Riding	1.7	.8	1.1	3.5	.5	.2	.3	1.0		
,, E. Riding	1.6	2.0	1.3	5.0	1.0	1.3	.9	3.2		
,, W. Riding	26.4	8.8	1.4	36.6	35.2	11.8	1.9	48.9		
Lancaster ...	23.3	5.1	2.1	30.5	64.2	14.2	5.8	84.2		
Chester ...	15.3	2.6	1.4	19.9	17.2	2.9	2.2	22.3		
<b>MIDLAND:</b>										
Derby ... ...	12.9	5.6	1.7	20.2	10.2	4.5	1.4	16.0		
Nottingham ...	21.1	2.2	1.6	24.5	17.5	1.8	1.3	20.6		
Leicester ...	22.4	1.3	.9	24.7	16.5	1.0	.7	18.3		
Stafford ...	1.4	15.9	6.5	1.2	25.3	2.0	22.8	11.5	36.3	
Warwick ...	5.5	17.2	2.1	4	25.2	7.3	22.8	3.4	33.6	
Worcester ...	4.0	13.5	3.0	0	20.8	4.0	13.8	3.0	20.9	
<b>WESTERN:</b>										
Salop ... ...	.8	3.4	.7	0	4.9	.4	1.6	.3	2.3	
Hereford ...	.3	.8	.4	0	1.4	.1	.3	.2	.6	
North Wales ...	2.5	1.7	.5	0	4.7	.9	.6	.2	1.7	
South Wales ...	1.0	6.5	.5	0	8.0	.4	2.4	.2	3.0	
Monmouth ...	.2	12.3	.4	0	12.9	.2	10.2	.3	10.7	
<b>SOUTH WESTERN:</b>										
Gloucester ...	3.2	2.2	1.8	0	7.2	3.2	2.2	1.7	7.1	
Wilts ... ...	4.9	1.1	.3	0	6.3	2.5	.5	.2	3.2	
Somerset ...	2.1	1.2	1.4	0	4.8	1.6	.9	1.1	3.5	
<b>EASTERN:</b>										
Lincoln ...	.2	1.1	.3	0	1.6	.1	.5	.1	.7	
Rutland ...	.3	.2	.2	0	.7	.1	.1	.1	.3	
Northampton ...	.9	1.2	.3	8.8	11.3	.5	.7	5.3	6.6	
Norfolk ...	2.6	.9	.6	1.2	5.3	1.5	.5	1.0	3.1	
Suffolk ... ...	.7	1.2	.6	0	2.5	.4	.7	.4	1.5	
Essex ... ...	1.0	1.0	.5	0	2.5	.7	.7	.3	1.6	
Cambridge ...	.1	.6	.6	0	1.3	.0	.4	.3	.7	
Huntingdon ...	.1	.5	.5	0	1.1	.0	.3	.2	.5	
<b>SOUTH MID.:</b>										
Bedford ...	.2	.6	.3	2.5	3.6	.1	.4	1.0	2.4	
Hertford ...	.4	.8	.5	5	2.5	.3	.5	.9	1.7	
Middlesex ...	.4	1.3	.9	0	2.6	.6	1.8	1.3	3.7	
Buckingham ...	.3	.6	1.3	2.3	4.4	.2	.3	2.1	2.6	
Oxford ... ...	1.3	.8	1.2	0	3.3	.8	.5	.7	2.0	
Berks ... ...	.3	.8	.6	0	1.8	.2	.5	.4	1.1	
Surrey ... ...	.8	.6	.9	0	2.3	.6	.5	.7	1.7	
London ...	2.1	4.5	3.9	9	11.5	112.4	243.1	260.8	616.2	
<b>SOUTHERN:</b>										
Kent ... ...	.4	.8	1.0	0	2.2	.4	.7	.9	1.9	
Sussex ... ...	.1	.8	.5	0	1.4	.1	.5	.3	.8	
Hants ... ...	.3	1.1	.5	0	2.0	.2	.8	.4	1.4	
Dorset ... ...	.9	.6	.4	0	1.9	.4	.3	.2	.9	
Devon ... ...	1.2	1.1	.5	0	3.0	.7	.6	.4	1.7	
Cornwall ...	.3	1.5	.5	0	2.2	.2	.9	.3	1.4	
Engl. & Wales	7.1	4.4	1.8	4	13.6	5.9	3.6	1.8	11.3	

<sup>1</sup> The areas made use of are exclusive of water.<sup>2</sup> Including those from Class IV.

TABLE XI.—*Proportions per Cent. and per Square Mile of Women aged 20 Years and upwards employed in Manufactures in 1851.*

Registration Counties,	No. per cent. of women employed in					No. per square mile employed in			
	Textile manu-	Metallic manu-	Miscellaneous manu-	Totals.	Textile manu-	Metallic manu-	Miscel-	Totals.	
	(Cl. III. Sect. A.)	(Cl. III. Sect. B.)	(Cl. III. Sect. C.)		factures.	factures.	laneous		
<b>NORTHERN :</b>									
Northumberl.	.3	.0	.5	.0	.8	.1	.0	.2	.4
Durham ...	.5	.0	.3	.0	.8	.4	.0	.3	.8
Cumberland ...	4.5	.0	.2	.0	4.7	1.7	.0	.1	1.8
Westmoreland	2.7	.0	.3	.0	3.0	.6	.0	.1	.7
York—									
,, N. Riding	.2	.0	.2	.0	.4	.0	.0	.1	.1
,, E. Riding	1.0	.0	.1	.0	1.1	.7	.0	.1	.8
,, W. Riding	14.2	.4	.2	.0	14.8	19.4	.5	.3	20.1
Lancaster ...	18.3	.1	.3	.0	18.6	54.6	.2	.8	55.6
Chester... ...	18.5	.1	.2	.3	14.1	16.3	.1	.6	17.0
<b>MIDLAND :</b>									
Derby ...	12.9	.1	1.0	.0	13.9	10.5	.1	.8	11.4
Nottingham...	15.7	.0	1.3	.0	17.0	13.9	.0	1.1	15.0
Leicester ...	16.8	.0	.3	.0	17.1	13.3	.0	.3	13.6
Stafford ...	1.4	2.7	3.0	.9	8.0	1.9	3.7	5.3	10.9
Warwick ...	8.2	4.0	.6	.1	12.8	11.6	5.6	.9	18.1
Worcester ...	1.1	5.1	4.6	.0	10.7	1.2	5.4	4.9	11.5
<b>WESTERN :</b>									
Salop ...	.3	.1	.4	.0	.9	.2	.1	.2	.4
Hereford ...	.1	.0	1.4	.0	1.5	.1	.0	.6	.7
North Wales .	1.5	.0	.1	.0	1.6	.6	.0	.0	.6
South Wales .	.8	.2	.1	.0	1.1	.3	.1	.0	.4
Monmouth ...	.1	.4	.1	.0	.6	.1	.3	.1	.5
<b>SOUTH WESTERN :</b>									
Gloucester ...	3.7	.1	.5	.0	4.4	4.4	.2	.6	5.2
Wilts ...	5.4	.0	.2	.0	5.6	3.0	.0	.1	3.1
Somerset ...	2.7	.1	3.7	.0	6.5	2.4	.1	3.2	5.7
<b>EASTERN :</b>									
Lincoln ...	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1	.0	.0	.1
Rutland ...	.4	.0	.0	.0	.4	.2	.0	.0	.2
Northampton.	10.2	.0	.1	5.9	16.2	6.0	.0	3.5	9.6
Norfolk ...	2.4	.0	.2	1.0	3.7	1.6	.0	.8	2.4
Suffolk... ...	1.2	.0	1.5	.0	2.7	.8	.0	1.0	1.8
Essex ...	1.8	.0	1.8	.0	3.6	1.2	.0	1.2	2.4
Cambridge ...	.1	.0	.3	.0	.4	.1	.0	.2	.2
Huntingdon .	2.8	.0	.5	.0	3.4	1.4	.0	.3	1.7
<b>SOUTH MID. :</b>									
Bedford ...	10.7	.0	14.4	8.1	33.2	7.9	.0	16.8	24.7
Hertford ...	.8	.0	11.0	1.2	13.1	.6	.0	8.6	9.2
Middlesex ...	.4	.0	.2	.0	.5	.6	.0	.2	.9
Buckingham .	18.3	.0	3.8	.0	22.2	11.6	.0	2.4	14.0
Oxford ...	2.8	.0	2.9	.0	5.7	1.7	.0	1.8	3.6
Berks ...	.4	.0	.2	.0	.6	.2	.0	.1	.3
Surrey ...	.1	.0	.2	.0	.3	.1	.0	.1	.2
London ...	1.5	.1	.7	.0	2.3	95.1	6.6	46.9	148.6
<b>SOUTHERN :</b>									
Kent ...	.1	.0	.8	.0	1.0	.1	.0	.7	.8
Sussex ...	.1	.0	.1	.0	.2	.1	.0	.1	.2
Hants ...	.3	.1	.2	.0	.6	.2	.1	.1	.4
Dorset ...	1.4	.9	2.0	.0	4.3	.7	.5	1.1	2.3
Devon ...	3.3	.0	1.4	.0	4.7	2.1	.0	.9	3.1
Cornwall ...	.2	.0	.1	.0	.3	.1	.0	.1	.2
Engl. & Wales	5.6	.4	1.0	.2	7.1	5.0	.3	1.0	6.4

TABLE XII.—Numbers of Men and Women employed in Manufactures per Cent. on the whole Numbers of Men and Women respectively, and per Square Mile; and Number of Men employed in Manufactures per Hundred employed in Agriculture, in 1851.

Registration Counties.	Numbers per square mile.			Numbers per cent. on population.			No. per 100 agriculturists.
	Men.	Women.	Men and women.	Men.	Women.	Men and women.	
<b>FIRST-RATE:</b>							
Lancaster ... ...	84.2	55.6	139.8	30.5	18.6	24.3	284
York, West Riding ...	48.9	20.1	69.0	36.6	14.8	25.6	231
Warwick ... ... ...	33.6	18.1	51.7	25.2	12.8	18.8	131
Stafford ... ... ...	36.3	10.9	47.2	25.3	8.0	16.9	146
Chester ... ... ...	22.3	17.0	39.3	19.9	14.1	16.9	78
Nottingham ... ...	20.6	15.0	35.6	24.8	17.0	20.8	90
Worcester ... ...	20.9	11.5	32.4	20.8	10.7	15.6	79
Leicester ... ...	18.3	13.6	31.9	24.7	17.1	20.8	82
Derby ... ... ...	16.0	11.4	27.4	20.2	13.9	17.0	84
Bedford ... ... ...	2.4	24.7	27.1	3.6	33.2	19.3	7
<b>SECOND-RATE:</b>							
London ... ... ...	616.2	148.6	764.8	11.5	2.3	6.5	501
Buckingham ... ...	2.6	14.0	16.6	4.4	22.2	13.6	9
Northampton ... ...	6.6	9.6	16.2	11.3	16.2	13.8	27
Gloucester ... ...	7.1	5.2	12.3	7.2	4.4	5.7	27
Monmouth ... ...	10.7	.5	11.2	12.9	.6	7.2	62
Hertford ... ...	1.7	9.2	10.9	2.5	13.1	7.9	5
Durham ... ...	9.4	.8	10.2	10.1	.8	5.5	74
<b>THIRD-RATE:</b>							
Somerset ... ...	3.5	5.7	9.2	4.8	6.5	5.7	13
Wilts ... ... ...	3.2	3.1	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.9	13
Cumberland ... ...	3.8	1.8	5.6	11.2	4.7	7.8	32
Oxford ... ... ...	2.0	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.7	4.5	7
Norfolk ... ...	3.1	2.4	5.5	5.3	3.7	4.5	12
<b>FOURTH-RATE:</b>							
Devon ... ... ...	1.7	3.1	4.8	3.0	4.7	3.9	8
Middlesex ... ...	3.7	.9	4.6	2.6	.5	1.5	9
Essex ... ... ...	1.6	2.4	4.0	2.5	3.6	3.1	5
York, East Riding ...	3.2	.8	4.0	5.0	1.1	3.0	16
Northumberland ...	3.2	.4	3.6	7.6	.8	4.1	33
South Wales ...	3.0	.4	3.4	8.0	1.1	4.4	25
Suffolk ... ...	1.5	1.8	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	5
Dorset ... ...	.9	2.3	3.2	1.9	4.3	3.2	4
Westmoreland ...	2.1	.7	2.8	10.1	3.0	6.5	22
Salop ... ... ...	2.3	.4	2.7	4.9	.9	2.8	11
Kent ... ... ...	1.9	.8	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.6	6
North Wales ...	1.7	.6	2.3	4.7	1.6	3.1	11
Huntingdon ...	.5	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.4	2.2	2
<b>FIFTH-RATE:</b>							
Surrey ... ... ...	1.7	.2	1.9	2.3	.3	1.3	6
Hants ... ... ...	1.4	.4	1.8	2.0	.6	1.3	6
Cornwall ... ...	1.4	.2	1.6	2.2	.3	1.2	7
Berks ... ... ...	1.1	.3	1.4	1.8	.6	1.2	4
Hereford ... ...	.6	.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	3
York, North Riding	1.0	.1	1.1	3.5	.4	1.9	7
Sussex ... ... ...	.8	.2	1.0	1.4	.2	.8	3
Cambridge ... ...	.7	.2	.9	1.3	.4	.8	3
Lincoln ... ...	.7	.1	.8	1.6	.2	.9	3
Rutland ... ...	.3	.2	.5	.7	.4	.6	1
England & Wales ...	11.3	6.4	17.7	13.6	7.1	10.2	51

TABLE XIII.—*Numbers of Men employed in 1851 in Textile Manufactures, and their Centesimal Proportion on Total Male Adult Population. In Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of <sup>1</sup>							Totals.	Pr. cent. on total number of men.
	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.		
York, West Riding.	8,553	75,229	796	5,634	62	26	2,555	92,855	26·4
Lancaster ... ...	104,334	7,328	9,336	638	12	40	3,706	125,394	23·3
Leicester ... ...	247	742	80	15	12,106	112	477	13,779	22·4
Nottingham ... ...	449	49	187	67	10,693	4,112	803	16,360	21·1
Chester ... ... ...	9,531	96	7,046	28	8	6	175	16,890	15·3
Derby ... ... ...	4,427	86	1,446	63	2,210	477	205	8,914	12·9
Cumberland ... ...	3,653	300	4	164	6	1	276	4,404	8·6
Westmoreland ...	15	760	2	188	1	1	324	1,291	8·2
Warwick ... ...	275	102	6,106	52	102	21	385	7,043	5·5
Wilts ... ... ...	6	2,840	33	106	2	0	46	3,033	4·9
Worcester ... ...	41	2,491	50	17	3	15	122	2,739	4·0
Gloucester ... ...	246	2,724	65	56	236	22	127	3,476	3·2
Norfolk ... ... ...	107	520	1,999	124	8	3	210	2,971	2·6
North Wales ... ...	41	2,525	4	17	14	0	46	2,647	2·5
Somerset ... ...	22	1,632	171	265	10	198	92	2,390	2·1
London ... ... ...	1,239	1,614	7,651	166	39	115	2,434	13,258	2·1
York, North Riding	27	172	2	614	9	0	39	863	1·7
,, East Riding.	639	104	16	255	7	4	81	1,106	1·6
Stafford ... ... ...	470	135	1,059	51	8	8	610	2,341	1·4
Oxford ... ... ...	193	333	14	32	3	6	32	613	1·3
Devon ... ... ...	22	1,265	31	45	20	253	116	1,752	1·2
Durham ... ... ...	63	847	6	203	2	0	76	1,197	1·1
Essex ... ... ...	13	35	842	16	1	2	40	949	1·0
South Wales ... ...	11	1,404	7	4	59	2	52	1,539	1·0
Dorset ... ... ...	16	50	31	264	0	5	24	390	.9
Northampton ... ...	33	39	352	21	5	20	47	517	.9
Salop ... ... ...	135	251	4	72	2	4	54	522	.8
Surrey ... ... ...	130	87	58	54	20	6	57	412	.8
Rest of England ...	590	807	1,017	414	35	120	530	3,513	.3
England and Wales	135,528	104,567	38,415	9,645	25,683	5,579	13,741	333,158	7·1

<sup>1</sup> For the composition of these groups of manufacturing occupations, see p. 60.

TABLE XIV.—Numbers of Women employed in 1851 in Textile Manufactures, and their Centesimal Proportion on Total Number of Women. In Counties.

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of <sup>1</sup>							Totals.	Pr. cent. on total No. of women.
	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.		
Lancaster ... ...	88,685	2,728	12,030	900	116	85	2,159	106,703	18·3
Buckingham ... ...	5	0	176	1	7	7,093	7	7,289	18·3
Leicester ... ...	364	551	208	1	8,877	1,015	29	11,045	16·8
Nottingham ... ...	639	27	581	3	5,911	5,790	36	12,987	15·7
York, W. Riding ...	5,658	39,772	1,208	3,995	87	35	278	51,033	14·2
Chester ... ... ...	9,392	18	6,590	5	8	11	23	16,047	13·5
Derby ... ... ...	4,268	89	2,042	35	1,001	1,738	16	9,189	12·9
Bedford ... ... ...	3	3	9	0	2	3,766	1	3,784	10·7
Northampton ...	2	19	121	2	6	5,786	14	5,950	10·2
Warwick ... ... ...	100	68	10,563	14	115	68	152	11,080	8·2
Wilts ... ... ...	54	2,998	199	46	2	232	78	3,609	5·4
Cumberland ... ...	2,142	60	4	216	8	3	59	2,492	4·5
Gloucester ... ...	315	3,689	290	27	252	72	180	4,825	3·7
Devon ... ... ...	33	2,062	284	34	13	3,083	144	5,653	3·3
Oxford ... ... ...	12	86	9	1	2	1,190	7	1,307	2·8
Huntingdon ... ...	1	3	1	0	0	442	0	447	2·8
Somerset ... ...	98	1,977	957	346	39	235	22	3,674	2·7
Westmoreland ...	3	201	3	209	18	1	5	440	2·7
Norfolk ... ... ...	152	188	2,663	12	1	14	50	3,080	2·4
Essex ... ... ...	11	25	1,451	0	4	175	19	1,685	1·8
London ... ... ...	812	694	8,847	38	22	563	243	11,219	1·5
N. Wales ... ... ...	32	1,469	4	1	127	2	36	1,671	1·5
Stafford ... ... ...	672	24	1,260	4	16	256	44	2,276	1·4
Dorset ... ... ...	221	71	188	146	5	30	31	692	1·4
Suffolk ... ... ...	10	220	753	20	4	119	15	1,141	1·2
Worcester ... ...	39	611	87	6	9	16	20	788	1·1
York, East Riding .	606	24	7	70	9	10	17	743	1·0
Rest of England and Wales ... ... ...	374	1,344	831	326	708	400	307	4,290	·3
England and Wales	114,703	59,021	51,366	6,458	17,369	32,230	3,992	285,139	5·6

<sup>1</sup> For the composition of these groups of manufacturing occupations, see p. 60.

TABLE XV.—*Numbers of Adults employed in 1851 in the several*

Manufacturing Districts.	Area (exclusive of water), Square miles.	Population aged twenty years and upwards.		Numbers employed			
				Cotton.		Wool.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Manchester ... ...	1,422	414,513	449,564	117,029	99,778	9,151	4,128
Bradford ... ... ...	279	102,768	106,869	2,188	783	37,248	26,131
Leeds ... ... ...	357	112,507	115,702	2,028	1,489	35,244	11,926
Leicester ... ... ...	877	110,913	119,524	1,146	1,787	747	604
Buckingham ... ...	1,284	70,548	76,168	56	6	32	9
Coventry ... ... ...	77	18,249	20,010	151	26	6	1
Macclesfield ... ...	324	30,810	32,354	737	665	19	5
Spitalfields ... ...	2	46,014	47,610	116	239	234	35
West of England ...	294	30,532	35,577	62	11	5,647	6,774
Norwich ... ... ...	7	17,848	22,704	31	91	491	167
Carlisle ... ... ...	105	10,764	12,250	2,395	1,548	41	7
Barnsley ... ... ...	55	9,562	8,717	23	3	18	3
Derby ... ... ...	5	11,109	12,759	82	214	9	10
Kidderminster ...	58	8,762	9,209	9	22	2,444	564
Honiton ... ... ...	419	23,150	28,398	4	14	69	82
Sudbury ... ... ...	244	17,370	18,582	0	0	14	116
Newtown (Mont.) ...	296	6,537	6,725	0	0	1,218	1,009
Kendal ... ... ...	283	9,545	10,046	11	3	742	189
Wellington (Som.) ...	94	5,530	6,224	0	2	400	808
Crediton ... ... ...	144	5,728	6,214	0	2	37	722
Tewkesbury ... ...	61	4,026	4,344	1	2	1	2
Pateley Bridge ...	106	2,059	1,982	4	1	0	0
Northallerton ... ...	107	3,582	3,395	1	0	16	1
<b>Totals ... ...</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>1,072,426</b>	<b>1,154,927</b>	<b>126,074</b>	<b>106,686</b>	<b>93,828</b>	<b>53,293</b>
Rest of the country ...	49,932	3,644,587	3,944,657	9,454	8,017	10,739	5,728
England & Wales ...	56,832	4,717,013	5,099,584	135,528	114,703	104,567	59,021

## Kinds of Textile Manufactures, in Twenty-three of the most important Districts.

in the Manufacture of										Total employed in textile manufactures.	
Silk.		Flax.		Hosiery.		Laee.		Tools, &c.		Men.	Women.
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Women.
9,401	11,971	464	684	18	110	33	36	3,641	2,115	139,737	118,822
273	155	52	12	16	15	5	7	1,102	18	40,884	27,121
369	968	1,402	2,560	21	12	2	11	1,138	217	40,204	17,183
305	912	23	3	23,381	14,948	4,570	7,081	1,329	66	31,501	25,401
386	291	5	2	6	8	45	15,735	38	10	568	16,061
5,949	9,903	2	0	94	100	8	10	74	4	6,284	10,044
7,146	6,924	7	1	1	2	4	17	45	10	7,959	7,624
5,868	6,220	17	4	1	2	6	22	372	9	6,614	6,531
31	293	5	5	4	37	1	8	79	31	5,829	7,159
1,644	1,734	8	0	8	1	2	8	183	45	2,367	2,046
3	0	7	8	5	5	0	0	35	2	2,486	1,570
0	1	2,815	914	0	0	0	1	77	4	2,933	926
1,271	1,741	2	1	32	32	63	100	76	10	1,535	2,108
38	37	3	1	0	4	1	2	70	8	2,565	638
10	144	23	5	0	0	16	2,365	9	14	131	2,624
808	1,629	9	0	0	0	0	3	4	11	835	1,759
0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1,224	1,011
2	3	174	209	1	9	1	1	320	3	1,251	417
0	7	1	0	0	0	0	13	3	2	404	832
0	2	7	8	0	1	0	12	3	27	47	774
19	51	0	0	225	238	12	25	2	4	260	322
4	0	320	167	0	0	0	1	0	0	328	169
0	0	363	29	0	0	0	0	13	0	393	30
33,527	42,986	5,711	4,613	23,815	15,524	4,769	25,458	8,615	2,612	296,339	251,172
4,888	8,380	3,934	1,845	1,868	1,845	810	6,772	5,126	1,380	36,819	33,967
38,415	51,366	9,645	6,458	25,683	17,369	5,579	32,230	13,741	3,992	333,158	285,139

TABLE XVI.—*Further Particulars respecting the Twenty-three Manufacturing Districts referred to in TABLE XV.*

Manufacturing districts.	Population— of both sexes and all ages.			Persons employed in textile manufactures.					
	1801.	1851. <sup>1</sup>	Rate of increase in 1801—51 per cent.	No. per square mile.			No. per ct. on population.		
				Men.	Women.	Men & Women.	Men.	Women.	Men & Women.
Manchester ...	546,564	1,600,746	193	98·3	83·6	181·9	33·7	26·4	29·9
Bradford ... ...	138,913	397,593	186	146·5	97·2	243·7	39·8	25·4	32·4
Leeds .. ...	167,119	431,800	158	112·6	48·1	160·7	35·7	14·9	25·1
Leicester ... ...	213,230	424,892	99	35·9	29·0	64·9	28·4	21·3	24·7
Buckingham ...	181,009	275,707	52	·4	12·5	12·9	·8	21·1	11·3
Coventry ... ...	34,878	69,732	100	81·6	130·4	212·0	34·4	50·2	42·7
Macclesfield ...	53,385	116,870	119	24·6	23·5	48·1	25·8	23·6	24·7
Spitalfields ...	79,512	168,209	112	3307·0	3265·5	6572·5	14·4	13·7	14·0
West of England	95,262	120,466	26	19·8	24·4	44·2	19·1	20·1	19·6
Norwich ... ...	36,238	67,918	87	338·1	292·3	630·4	13·3	9·0	10·9
Carlisle ... ...	18,939	41,369	118	23·7	15·0	38·7	23·1	12·8	17·6
Barnsley ... ...	11,345	34,953	208	53·3	16·8	70·1	30·7	10·6	21·1
Derby ... ...	11,663	43,684	275	307·0	421·6	728·6	13·8	16·5	15·3
Kidderminster .	17,144	32,917	92	44·2	11·0	55·2	29·3	6·9	17·8
Honiton ... ...	59,090	92,869	57	·3	6·3	6·6	·6	9·2	5·3
Sudbury ... ...	45,857	67,648	48	3·4	7·2	10·6	4·8	9·5	7·2
Newtown (Mont.)	15,616	25,107	61	4·1	3·4	7·5	18·7	15·0	16·9
Kendal ... ...	23,403	36,565	56	4·4	1·5	5·9	13·1	4·2	8·5
Wellington (Som.)	17,887	22,121	24	4·3	8·9	13·2	7·3	13·4	10·5
Crediton ... ...	18,070	21,728	20	·3	5·4	5·7	·8	12·5	6·9
Tewkesbury ...	10,999	15,131	38	4·3	5·3	9·6	6·5	7·4	6·9
Pateley Bridge.	5,920	7,579	28	3·1	1·6	4·7	15·9	8·5	12·3
Northallerton ...	9,633	12,460	29	3·7	·3	4·0	11·0	·9	6·1
Totals ...	1,811,676	4,128,064	128	42·9	36·4	79·3	27·6	21·7	24·6
Rest of the country ... ...	7,080,860	13,717,737	94	·7	·7	1·4	1·0	·9	·9
England & Wales	8,892,536	17,845,801	101	5·9	5·0	10·9	7·1	5·6	6·3

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of military in barracks and persons on board vessels.

TABLE XVII.—*Particulars concerning those Registration Districts (Fifty in Number) in which, although they are not included in the Twenty-three Districts of TABLE XV., at least Three Per Cent. of the Men were in 1851 employed in Textile Manufactures.*

Registration districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of							Engaged in textile manufactures.		
			Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.	Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mile.
<b>NORTHERN COS.:</b>												
Longtown	135	2,597	194	5	0	2	0	0	0	201	7·7	1·5
Brampton	149	3,066	226	5	1	2	0	0	21	255	8·3	1·7
Wigton	239	6,299	437	14	0	1	0	0	16	468	7·4	2·0
Cockermouth	239	9,829	264	201	0	47	0	0	162	674	6·9	2·8
Teesdale	272	5,069	7	246	1	64	0	0	12	330	6·5	1·2
Darlington	98	5,305	6	323	0	57	0	0	4	390	7·4	4·0
Stokesley	94	2,446	0	0	0	126	0	0	9	135	5·5	1·4
Sculcoates	61	11,267	584	39	0	32	3	0	19	677	6·0	11·1
Bedale	71	2,419	4	67	0	5	1	0	1	78	3·2	1·1
Askrigg	121	1,565	4	37	0	1	5	0	4	51	3·3	·4
Sedbergh	83	1,166	29	32	0	0	6	0	3	70	6·0	·8
Settle	242	3,822	271	3	0	94	0	0	1	369	9·7	1·5
Knaresborough	135	7,709	32	18	3	393	0	0	7	453	5·9	3·4
Wortley	134	8,672	11	599	26	137	1	0	5	779	9·0	5·8
Lancaster	217	9,209	355	73	198	19	0	0	42	687	7·5	3·2
Garstang	96	3,558	162	49	0	0	0	0	5	216	6·1	2·3
Fylde	85	5,603	200	1	1	85	0	0	3	290	5·2	3·4
Ormskirk	136	9,710	55	1	331	10	0	0	4	401	4·1	2·9
Warrington	47	9,507	648	1	137	4	0	1	7	798	8·4	17·0
Altrincham	115	9,239	583	5	112	2	1	0	10	713	7·7	6·2
<b>MIDLAND COS.:</b>												
Chapel - en - le												
Frith	99	3,220	108	2	13	3	0	0	5	131	4·1	1·3
Bakewell	169	7,984	530	4	49	38	65	0	6	692	8·7	4·1
Chesterfield	148	12,704	61	13	8	13	268	43	16	422	3·3	2·9
Southwell	184	7,015	0	0	5	0	341	10	0	356	5·1	1·9
Bingham	106	4,222	2	0	0	1	167	7	0	177	4·2	1·7
Billesdon	79	1,971	0	3	0	0	125	0	0	128	6·5	1·6
Market Harbord	100	4,211	3	60	37	0	236	1	3	340	8·1	3·4
Ashby - de - la												
Zouch	79	6,628	28	11	4	1	258	0	11	313	4·7	4·0
Tamworth	73	3,744	127	0	2	1	0	0	11	141	3·8	1·9
Cheadle	86	4,897	161	2	31	1	0	0	23	218	4·4	2·5
<b>WESTERN COS.:</b>												
Bridgnorth	109	4,473	0	181	0	3	0	2	6	192	4·3	1·8
Corwen	193	4,217	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	168	4·0	·9
Dolgellau	219	3,832	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	134	4·0	·6
Machynlleth	177	3,199	0	280	0	0	0	0	1	251	8·8	1·6
Tregaron	191	2,427	0	30	0	0	55	0	0	85	3·5	·4
<b>SOUTH - WESTERN COUNTIES:</b>												
Wheatenhurst	35	2,069	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	137	6·6	3·9
Warminster	88	4,340	0	131	4	0	0	0	17	152	3·5	1·7
Mere	52	2,197	0	0	13	86	0	0	0	99	4·5	1·9
Shepton Mallet	78	4,418	1	49	90	7	2	0	2	151	3·4	1·9
Chard	94	6,310	0	102	0	133	0	196	4	435	6·9	4·6

TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Registration districts.	Area, Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of							Engaged in textile manufactures.		
			Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.	Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mile.
<b>EASTERN COS.:</b>												
Forehoe ...	59	3,595	10	7	97	5	0	1	3	123	3·4	2·1
Risbridge ...	84	4,678	92	0	84	3	0	0	4	183	3·9	2·2
Witham ...	61	4,211	1	24	107	1	0	1	0	134	3·2	2·2
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:</b>												
Banbury ...	118	8,058	190	10	8	19	1	5	10	243	3·0	2·1
Witney ...	110	6,267	1	265	0	2	1	0	3	272	4·3	2·5
Croydon ...	51	7,891	112	55	49	2	0	3	38	259	3·3	5·1
<b>SOUTHERN COS.:</b>												
Dartford ...	80	7,302	247	0	60	0	0	0	42	349	4·8	4·4
Bridport ...	51	3,996	1	8	0	189	0	0	5	203	5·1	4·0
Tiverton ...	282	10,281	1	194	7	0	0	160	9	371	3·6	1·3
Totnes ...	151	8,346	0	273	0	0	0	0	5	278	3·3	1·8
Totals ...	6,175	276,260	5,748	3,862	1,478	1,589	1,536	430	559	15,202	5·5	2·5

TABLE XVIII.—*Particulars concerning those Registration Districts (Fifty-two in Number) in which, although they are not included in the Twenty-three Districts of TABLE XV., at least Three Per Cent. of the Women were in 1851 employed in Textile Manufactures.*

Registration districts.	Area, Square miles.	Women.	Manufacturers of							Engaged in textile manufactures.		
			Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.	Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mile.
<b>NORTHERN COS.:</b>												
Longtown ...	135	2,583	103	0	0	1	0	0	0	104	4·0	.8
Wigton ...	239	6,665	279	4	1	0	0	2	1	287	4·3	1·2
Darlington ...	98	6,385	1	232	0	18	0	0	14	265	4·2	2·7
Sculcoates ...	61	13,601	519	7	1	18	2	2	4	553	4·1	9·1
Sedbergh ...	83	1,199	28	15	0	0	52	0	0	95	7·9	1·1
Settle ...	242	3,719	215	4	1	67	0	0	0	287	7·7	1·2
Lancaster ...	217	9,847	618	5	104	0	3	2	0	732	7·4	3·4
Garstang ...	96	3,263	232	16	0	0	0	0	0	248	7·6	2·6
Fylde ...	85	6,066	234	1	2	157	0	0	0	394	6·5	4·6
Ormskirk ...	136	9,953	35	3	315	1	0	0	0	354	3·6	2·6
Warrington ...	47	9,711	732	0	167	5	4	10	0	918	9·5	19·5
Altringham ...	115	9,571	429	0	49	1	0	1	1	481	5·0	4·2
<b>MIDLAND COS.:</b>												
Chapel - en - le Frith ...	99	3,020	111	1	5	0	0	0	0	117	3·9	1·2
Bakewell ...	169	8,245	640	4	59	29	42	166	0	940	11·4	5·6
Chesterfield ...	148	11,646	153	6	36	4	121	76	1	397	3·4	2·7
Ashborne ...	158	5,897	174	1	3	0	0	181	1	360	6·1	2·3
Bingham ...	106	4,408	0	0	5	0	27	299	0	331	7·5	3·1

TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Registration districts.	Area, Square miles.	Women.	Manufacturers of							Engaged in textile manufactures.		
			Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.	Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mile.
Melton Mowbray ...	153	5,571	3	1	0	0	1	166	0	171	3·1	1·1
Market Harbord	100	4,504	2	31	29	0	177	133	1	373	8·3	3·7
Cheadle ...	86	4,746	184	0	22	0	0	67	3	276	5·8	3·2
Uttoxeter ...	98	4,336	138	0	1	0	0	83	1	223	5·1	2·3
Tamworth ...	73	3,902	151	0	3	0	2	2	3	161	4·1	2·2
Ashby - de - la Zouch ...	79	6,960	41	1	1	0	299	282	0	624	9·0	7·9
Atherstone ...	44	3,171	3	3	297	0	2	0	1	306	9·6	7·0
Shipston - on - Stour ...	123	5,540	0	3	217	10	0	1	5	236	4·3	1·9
WESTERN COS. :												
Machynlleth ...	177	3,596	0	200	0	0	6	0	0	206	5·7	1·2
Tregaron ...	191	2,939	0	3	0	0	121	0	0	124	4·2	·6
Newcastle - in - Emlyn ...	177	6,183	1	41	0	0	191	0	1	234	3·8	1·3
SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES :												
Wheatehurst .	35	2,257	0	144	0	0	0	0	1	145	6·4	4·1
Malmsbury ...	90	4,019	1	1	0	0	0	133	3	138	3·4	1·5
Warminster ...	88	4,889	0	91	87	0	0	1	0	179	3·7	2·0
Mere ...	52	2,387	47	3	67	34	0	0	12	163	6·8	3·1
Shepton Mallet	78	5,107	3	41	396	8	0	3	1	452	8·9	5·8
Chard ...	94	7,213	0	87	1	154	0	168	1	411	5·7	4·4
Yeovil ...	81	8,279	17	146	2	112	0	0	2	279	3·4	3·4
EASTERN COS. :												
Yarmouth ...	2	9,040	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	399	4·4	199·5
Forehoe ...	59	3,874	42	5	97	0	0	1	0	145	3·7	2·5
Witham ...	61	4,375	6	6	152	0	0	164	1	329	7·5	5·4
Brixworth ...	94	4,024	0	3	0	1	2	340	0	346	8·6	3·7
Thrapstone ...	80	3,368	1	4	2	0	0	263	2	272	8·1	3·4
St. Neots ...	102	5,068	0	2	0	0	0	423	0	425	8·4	4·2
SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES :												
Woburn ...	46	3,361	0	0	0	0	0	319	1	320	9·5	7·0
St. Albans ...	54	5,215	0	0	163	5	0	4	0	172	3·3	3·2
Henley ...	96	4,968	0	1	0	0	0	191	2	194	3·9	2·0
Bicester ...	100	4,305	0	2	2	0	0	219	0	223	5·2	2·2
SOUTHERN COS. :												
Whitchurch ...	46	1,544	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	85	5·5	1·8
Sherborne ...	63	3,838	0	2	129	0	0	1	0	132	3·4	2·1
Beaminster ...	84	3,933	4	0	0	106	0	1	19	130	3·3	1·5
Bridport ...	51	4,927	216	36	3	27	1	2	2	287	5·8	5·6
Tiverton ...	282	11,028	0	190	88	0	1	346	3	628	5·7	2·2
South Molton ...	193	5,625	3	115	2	0	1	75	0	196	3·5	1·0
Okehampton ...	198	5,576	0	264	3	0	0	2	1	270	4·8	1·4
Totals ...	5,664	285,447	5,366	1,725	2,996	758	1,055	4,129	88	16,117	5·6	2·8

*On the Occupations of the People, especially those peculiar to certain Localities.* Deduced from the Census of England and Wales, 1851. Part III.

In introducing to the notice of the Society this, the third and last of my papers on the Occupations of the People, I presume there can be no need of repeating the explanations contained in those preceding it.

Coming, then, at once to the untouched portion of the subject, we find remaining to be dealt with the second and third sections of the third or manufacturing class, and those classes (numbered V. and VIII.) which are employed about commerce and transit, and about government and defence.

SECTION I.—*Metallic Manufactures.*

The section of Class III. marked B comprises those belonging to this branch of industry, including, in 1851, 207,079 men, and 18,136 women; besides 62,590 young men, and 11,048 young women, of whom no further notice can be taken, as their numbers in particular localities are not furnished by the Census Report.

Of the 207,079 men (to whom our attention throughout this section will be confined, except where women are particularly adverted to), 100,212 were workers in iron and steel;<sup>1</sup> 22,766 were workers in brass and other mixed metals;<sup>2</sup> 10,623 were workers in tin, lead, copper, and zinc;<sup>3</sup> 40,506 were makers of engines, machines, tools, &c.;<sup>4</sup> 27,188 were workers in gold and silver, watchmakers, &c.;<sup>5</sup> and 5784 were engaged in the manufacture of arms.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Consisting of 49,005 iron manufacturers, 12,713 nail manufacturers, 1884 needle manufacturers, 1984 anchorsmiths, 4857 boiler makers, 4371 file makers, 6242 cutlers, 1599 grinders (branch undefined), and 17,557 "other workers and dealers in iron and steel."

<sup>2</sup> Consisting of 4768 locksmiths and bellhangers, 6495 brassfounders, 2011 button makers, 930 wire makers, 2117 wire workers and weavers, 437 white metal manufacturers, and 6008 "other workers and dealers in mixed metals."

<sup>3</sup> Consisting of 1584 lead manufacturers, 1759 "other workers and dealers in lead," 351 zinc manufacturers, 2115 copper manufacturers, and 4814 tinplate workers and others working and dealing in tin.

<sup>4</sup> Consisting of 34,797 engine and machine makers, 3271 tool makers, 1568 "others dealing in tools and machines," and 870 "other implement makers."

<sup>5</sup> Consisting of 7915 goldsmiths and silversmiths, 1111 platers, 1350 "others working in gold and silver," 14,020 watchmakers, 2443 philosophical instrument makers and dealers, and 349 medallists and diesinkers.

<sup>6</sup> Including 5011 gunsmiths and 773 sword-cutlers and others.

Of the 18,136 women, 11,509 were workers in iron and steel,<sup>1</sup> and 4943 in mixed metals;<sup>2</sup> the remaining 1684 coming under the other heads just specified.

The 207,079 men engaged in manufactures of this description amounted to 4·4 per cent. on the total number of men in England and Wales. In nine<sup>3</sup> registration counties, in South Wales, and in London, the proportion exceeded this average. In these the aggregate number of men engaged in metallic manufactures was 176,503; in the rest of the country only 30,576.

Adhering to the plan (already made use of in the second paper of this series) of separating from the rest of the country those registration districts in which the class under consideration attains the greatest degree of importance, we find eleven groups and nine single registration districts, occupying less than one-twelfth of the surface of the country, in which nearly three-fourths of our metal manufacturers were (in 1851) located. In these places, on the average, 11·7 per cent. of the men were manufacturers of metal, being 34·5 men per square mile.

Moreover, in forty-eight other registration districts, at least 3 per cent. of the men were metal manufacturers; in these the average proportions were 4·2 per cent., and 9·4 per square mile.

The remainder of the country (49,752 square miles) contained only 30,449 men employed in this class of manufactures, being 1·1 per cent. on male adult population, or 0·6 per square mile.

The increase of population in the twenty principal metal-manufacturing districts during the past half-century has in general been rapid, averaging 191 per cent. in them against 80 per cent. in the rest of the country. That in the Sheffield group was not so considerable as in most of the others; but in Sheffield itself the rate was 196 per cent. The rate of increase of population in those districts situate in the metropolis cannot be considered a reliable index of the degree of prosperity of their manufactures. Much of the growth of the manufactures of such districts must take the form of extension of the area occupied; indeed, it is certain that those for which the districts in question are remarkable now engage the inhabitants of a larger portion of their areas than they did in 1801.

Of the twenty districts (eleven groups and nine single registration districts) already referred to as containing the highest proportions of metal manufacturers, the principal is that denominated the *Birmingham* district, which, on less than a one-hundred-and-twentieth of the surface, included (in 1851) above one fourth of the metal manufac-

<sup>1</sup> Including 6602 nail and 1209 needle manufacturers.

<sup>2</sup> Including 2275 button makers and 528 pin manufacturers.

<sup>3</sup> Viz.: Warwick, Stafford, Worcester, Monmouth, York (West Riding), Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, and Derby.

turers in the country. This district includes ten registration districts, and may be divided into three portions.

First. The registration districts of Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, Dudley, Walsall, and West Bromwich; wherein were enumerated altogether 11,300 iron manufacturers, 4721 nail manufacturers, 3351 locksmiths and bellhangers, 2030 engine and machine makers, 836 anchorsmiths, 825 gunsmiths, &c.

Secondly. The districts of Birmingham, Aston, and King's Norton (including Birmingham and the adjacent country); wherein were returned 3184 brass founders, 2130 gunsmiths, 1693 goldsmiths and silversmiths, 1804 iron manufacturers, 1721 button makers, 1106 engine and machine makers, 868 tool makers, 714 nail manufacturers, 660 platers, 578 wire workers and weavers, &c.

Thirdly. The districts of Bromsgrove and Alcester, situate south of the others, and containing (in 1851) 1218 needle manufacturers, and 1318 nail manufacturers.

Of women there were in the entire group 13,270 employed in metallic manufactures.<sup>1</sup> The number in the districts of Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, and Stourbridge, was 6124, of whom 5056 were nail manufacturers. In Birmingham, Aston, and King's Norton there were 4958, of whom 1620 were button makers. In Bromsgrove and Alcester there were 2188, of whom 1099 were needle manufacturers, and 964 nail manufacturers.

The great numbers both of men and women returned under the heads "Other workers and dealers in iron and steel," and "Other workers and dealers in mixed metals," in this manufacturing district, as well as in that of Sheffield, must not be passed unnoticed. The wonderful variety of the manufactures of the districts in question, by rendering it inconvenient to return separately those engaged in each of them, gives rise to this circumstance.

The district occupies altogether 454 square miles, and shows a proportion of 29 per cent. of its men, and 7 per cent. of its women, engaged in metallic manufactures (in 1851); being 118 men and 29 women per square mile.

<sup>1</sup> The whole number so employed in England and Wales was only 18,136, as has just been stated.

	Wolverhampton.	Stourbridge.	Dudley.	Walsall.	West Bromwich.	Aston.	Birmingham.	King's Norton.	Bromsgrove.	Alester.
Area (dry land). Square miles	84	25	24	34	30	49	4	44	74	82
Inhabitants—Men	29,648	14,615	26,842	12,137	17,950	17,529	46,207	7,748	6,767	4,586
Women	26,341	14,136	25,289	10,437	16,930	18,283	48,487	9,331	6,752	4,702
<b>MEN:</b>										
Iron manufacturers	2,801	1,953	3,273	694	2,579	453	979	372	6	1
Nail	233	1,900	2,057	176	355	120	283	311	1,315	3
Anchorsmiths	41	258	367	170	0	11	31	8	1	0
Needle manufacturers	0	0	1	2	5	3	10	10	504	714
“ Others working and dealing in iron and steel”	846	422	703	1,250	423	492	914	156	200	17
Brassfounders	269	5	52	155	43	720	2,361	103	2	0
Locksmiths, bellhangers	2,932	13	20	348	38	51	213	5	0	0
Button makers	0	0	0	5	28	417	1,268	36	29	2
Wireworkers, weavers...	9	1	9	1	4	325	239	14	0	0
“ Others working and dealing in mixed metals”	418	10	30	231	69	314	1,185	54	6	0
Goldsmiths, silversmiths	3	0	8	4	64	158	1,470	65	0	0
Platers	1	0	0	170	19	84	534	42	1	0
Engine and machine makers	455	230	618	43	684	233	726	147	26	5
Tool makers	124	6	31	23	66	273	573	22	1	0
Gunsmiths	52	6	26	396	345	435	1,646	49	4	1
“ Others manufacturing arms”	0	34	75	1	36	216	286	46	0	0
Total employed in metallic manufactures, being, per cent. on total number	8,568	4,960	7,555	3,813	4,966	4,874	14,432	1,629	2,115	776
per square mile	28.9	33.9	28.1	31.4	27.7	27.8	31.2	21.0	31.3	16.9
102.0	198.4	269.8	112.1	165.5	99.5	3608.0	370	28.6	9.5	
<b>WOMEN:</b>										
Nail manufacturers	55	1,727	2,797	66	411	43	91	207	963	1
Needle	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	19	488	611
“ Others working and dealing in iron and steel”	162	64	182	106	44	225	1,023	14	66	21
Button makers	1	1	1	2	6	293	1,316	6	18	0
“ Others working and dealing in mixed metals”	368	0	6	88	11	207	903	16	8	1
Total employed in metallic manufactures, being, per cent. on total number	593	1,794	2,986	270	481	844	3,845	269	1,552	636
	2.3	12.7	11.8	2.6	2.8	4.6	7.9	2.9	23.0	13.5

The district including *Sheffield* ranks next in importance after that of Birmingham, in respect of its metallic manufactures. That of Manchester and South Lancashire, it is true, has a larger population engaged in this department of industry, and that on a not much larger area. But, while the first-named district contains a large town thoroughly devoted to these manufactures, and produces for the most distant markets, the metal workers of the other principally subserve the more characteristic manufactures of the place, and do not in any part of it possess great relative consequence.

The district around *Sheffield* comprises six registration districts, which may best be considered in two parts.

The first, including the registration districts of *Sheffield*, *Ecclesall*, *Bierlow*, and *Wortley* (or *Sheffield* town and a tract to the north-west), contained, in 1851, 4,407 cutlers, 2,958 file makers, 892 tool makers,

598 goldsmiths and silversmiths, and the enormous number of 7360 men returned under the head "Other workers and dealers in iron and steel."

We shall hereafter have occasion to notice the unusual number of women employed in warehousing at this place, as well as in Birmingham. We shall also find a large number of workers in ivory and bone here, chiefly employed in making handles to knives, &c.

The remaining portion of the district (lying to the east and south of Sheffield) comprises the registration districts of Rotherham, Chesterfield, and Belper, and contained (in 1851) 1524 iron manufacturers, 837 nail manufacturers, and 760 "Other workers and dealers in iron and steel."

The number of women engaged in metallic manufactures in the entire group was not large, amounting to only 1071, of whom 660 belonged to the head "Other workers and dealers in iron and steel." Of the whole number, 887 were found in the registration district of Sheffield, and 138 in that of Ecclesall Bierlow.

The proportion of the adult male inhabitants of the Sheffield group of districts engaged in the class of manufactures at present under consideration was (in 1851) 28 per cent., being 44 men per square mile. The proportions of male adult population so employed in the registration districts of Sheffield and Ecclesall Bierlow (44.6 and 47.7 per cent.) were not nearly attained in any other registration districts in this country.

—	Wortley.	Ecclesall Bierlow.	Sheffield.	Rotherham.	Chesterfield.	Belper.
Area (dry land), Sq. miles	134	33	17	79	148	104
Inhabitants—Men ... ...	8672	9748	28,293	8700	12,704	12,348
MEN:						
Cutlers ... ... ...	305	1037	3,065	19	37	3
File makers ... ... ...	439	736	1,783	21	27	5
Iron manufacturers ...	176	63	205	742	349	433
Nail manufacturers ...	135	16	24	138	67	632
Other workers and dealers in iron and steel... ...	476	1715	5,169	377	376	7
Tool makers... ... ...	2	264	626	2	44	4
Goldsmiths & silversmiths	1	170	427	3	0	1
Total employed in metallic manufactures ..	1761	4646	12,629	1445	1,075	1,312
Being per ct. on total No.	20.3	47.7	44.6	16.6	8.5	10.6
,, per square mile ...	13.1	140.8	742.9	18.3	7.3	12.6

The *Manchester* district, just referred to, on an area of 662 square miles, contained (in 1851) 25,403 men engaged in metallic manufactures. It comprises fifteen registration districts, and may be appropriately divided into three parts.

In the first, consisting of the registration districts of Manchester, Salford, Chorlton, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Bury, and Rochdale, and thus including Manchester and all that part of the group lying eastward of that place, there were returned 8099 engine and machine makers, 2661 iron manufacturers, 522 boiler makers, &c.

The second comprises the registration districts of Bolton, Wigan, Leigh, and Warrington, and contained at the same period 1191 iron manufacturers, 989 engine and machine makers, 757 nail manufacturers, 274 file makers, 217 boiler makers, 125 wire workers and weavers, &c.<sup>1</sup>

The third, including the registration districts of Liverpool, West Derby, and Prescot, contained 1868 watchmakers, 1017 iron manufacturers, 1054 engine and machine makers, 403 boiler makers, &c.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Sq. mls.	Men.	Engine and machine makers.	Iron manufacturers.	Nail manufacturers.	Boiler makers.	Watch makers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratio of men employed in metallic manufactures.	
									Per cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
Rochdale ...	63	19,094	712	125	8	43	23	1104	5.8	17.5
Bury ... ...	52	22,960	467	352	25	4	16	1070	4.7	20.6
Oldham ...	26	22,623	1251	294	16	20	29	1831	8.1	70.4
Ashton-under-Lyne }	60	30,407	570	260	58	96	26	1242	4.1	20.7
Stockport ...	48	22,610	374	186	37	60	22	940	4.2	19.6
Chorlton ...	18	31,918	1877	257	7	136	49	2768	8.7	153.8
Manchester ...	20	60,693	2085	889	72	143	132	4412	7.3	220.6
Salford ... ...	7½	22,558	763	298	9	20	35	1475	6.5	196.7
Bolton ... ...	69	29,228	575	888	33	140	26	2073	7.1	30.0
Wigan ... ...	73	19,953	255	175	510	42	38	1348	6.8	18.5
Leigh ... ...	37	8,547	33	32	195	3	4	336	3.9	9.1
Warrington ...	47	9,507	126	96	19	32	18	775	8.2	16.5
Prescot ... ...	50	14,675	148	65	79	20	710	1402	9.6	17.5
West Derby ...	59	36,996	412	484	20	141	420	1798	4.9	30.5
Liverpool ...	2½	73,102	494	468	96	242	738	2829	3.9	1131.6

The South Wales or *Merthyr* district comprises seven registration districts, and, like those already described, admits of being subdivided.

The eastern part consists of the registration districts of Merthyr Tydfil, Crickhowel, Abergavenny, and Pontypool; and in 1851 contained 8855 iron manufacturers, and but one copper manufacturer.

The western part includes the registration districts of Neath, Swansea, and Llanelly, containing, in 1851, 1755 copper manufacturers, and 1165 iron manufacturers.

<sup>1</sup> The district of Warrington contained 242 of the file makers and 119 of the wire workers and weavers.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Iron manufacturers.	Copper manufacturers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratios of men employed in metallic manufacts.	
						Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Pontypool...	80	7,878	1,061	0	1,811	16·6	16·4
Abergavenny ...	138	17,940	3,405	0	3,674	20·5	26·6
Crickhowel ...	84	6,458	648	1	718	11·1	8·5
Merthyr Tydfil...	176	23,939	3,741	0	4,058	17·0	23·1
Neath ...	245	12,492	887	595	1,948	15·6	8·0
Swansea ...	134	11,662	135	763	1,178	10·1	8·8
Llanely ...	91	5,572	143	397	743	13·3	8·2

The *Newcastle* district extends over great part of the county of Durham, comprising the ten registration districts mentioned below. It contained (in 1851) 4128 iron manufacturers, 1800 engine and machine makers, 659 anchor smiths, 378 boiler makers, &c. In the district of Weardale, which is included in it, there were 87 lead manufacturers.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Iron manufacturers.	Engine and machine makers.	Anchor smiths.	Boiler makers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratios of men employed in metallic manufacts.	
								Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Tynemouth ...	59	16,803	474	148	102	43	917	5·5	15·5
Newcastle ...	11	24,388	852	847	55	164	1,988	8·2	180·7
Gateshead ...	39	12,707	1,119	239	354	52	2,129	16·8	54·6
South Shields	22	8,949	80	122	15	36	282	3·2	12·8
Sunderland ...	18	17,888	429	118	95	20	881	4·9	48·9
Chester-le-street ...	52	5,437	143	32	2	6	221	4·1	4·3
Durham ...	154	15,398	616	62	1	5	818	5·3	5·3
Weardale ...	141	3,854	144	6	0	0	281	7·3	2·0
Auckland ...	93	8,213	238	76	2	17	401	4·9	4·3
Stockton ...	188	14,610	533	150	33	35	848	5·8	4·5

The district comprising *Leeds* and *Bradford* is in the main similar to that of South Lancashire in its nature; the largest class of men engaged in metallic manufactures being in both places the makers of engines and machines, intended chiefly for use in the neighbourhood.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Engine and machine makers.	Iron manufacturers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratios of men employed in metallic manufacts.	
						Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Bradford ...	63	47,058	826	1,300	2,672	5·7	42·4
Hunslet ...	62	23,016	1,308	703	2,435	10·6	39·3
Leeds ...	3 <sup>1</sup> <sub>4</sub>	26,814	667	301	1,513	5·6	465·5

In this district (comprising three registration districts) there were

(in 1851) 2801 engine and machine makers, and 2304 iron manufacturers.

Having now reviewed all the large metal manufacturing districts in the provinces, we come to those in the metropolis, which are three in number.

The most important of these is that of Clerkenwell and St. Luke, in which parishes the number of watchmakers considerably exceeds that in Liverpool,<sup>1</sup> still more so that in Coventry ; while the number of goldsmiths and silversmiths is only surpassed by that in Birmingham. It is further to be remembered, that in dealing apart with a small portion of such a place as London, we fail to include in its workers those who sleep beyond the boundary chosen. Many of the watchmakers and goldsmiths returned as inhabiting the registration districts of Islington and Shoreditch on the north, not to mention those of Holborn and West London on the south, must be considered as properly belonging to the Clerkenwell district, although the data we possess do not permit us to separate them from the rest. We know, however, that the principal watchmaking district is entirely comprised in the registration districts taken as representing it ; we know also that the adjoining districts above mentioned contain greater proportional numbers of persons employed in the manufactures which prevail in Clerkenwell than are found in any part of the remainder of the metropolis ; and the main fact may therefore be regarded as established.

The exact figures in reference to the matter are as follow :—

In Clerkenwell and St. Luke there were (in 1851) 1576 watchmakers, 209 philosophical instrument makers, 940 goldsmiths and silversmiths, 58 platers, 194 "Others working in gold and silver," 179 "Others working in lead" (chiefly type-founders), 220 brass-founders, and 82 wire workers and weavers.

In all these employments the numbers returned in the Clerkenwell district amounted to at least treble the proportion found in the rest of the metropolis.

With regard to the neighbouring districts of Shoreditch and Islington, some particulars will be found in the annexed table :—

Registration Districts.	Men.	Watchmakers.		Goldsmiths, &c.		Total engaged in metallic manuf.	
		Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.
Clerkenwell...	17,969	843	4.7	727	4.0	2,858	15.9
St. Luke ...	14,932	733	4.9	213	1.4	1,913	12.8
Shoreditch ...	28,276	426	1.5	296	1.0	1,973	7.0
Islington ...	23,789	362	1.5	300	1.3	1,281	5.4
Rest of London ...	547,579	1856	.3	2,255	.4	20,665	3.8

<sup>1</sup> The registration districts of Liverpool and West Derby contained in 1851 only 1158 watchmakers, on an area exceeding sixty square miles, and including all Liverpool north of the Mersey.

The next metropolitan district is that which extends from the Tower to *Blackwall*, along the north bank of the Thames.

In that portion of this district which includes the registration districts of Whitechapel, St. George in the East, and Stepney, there were (in 1851) 547 gunsmiths. In the remaining portion only 10 men were engaged in that occupation.

The other occupations of the class under consideration which gave employment at that time to the largest numbers in this district were engine and machine making, employing 1343 men; iron manufacturing, employing 470; and boiler making, employing 480.

The third metropolitan district is situate on the south bank of the Thames, and its metal workers are very similarly occupied with those of that last mentioned. It comprises the registration districts of *Lambeth*, St. Saviour, and St. George, Southwark; and contained (in 1851) 1308 engine and machine makers, 406 iron manufacturers, and 239 boiler makers.<sup>1</sup>

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Engine and machine makers.	Iron manufacturers.	Boiler makers.	Gunsmiths.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratios of men employed in metallic manufacts.	
								Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
<b>BLACKWALL DISTRICT:</b>									
West Ham	30.0	8,789	239	70	51	2	442	5.0	14.7
Poplar	4.1	13,378	387	208	269	8	999	7.5	243.7
Stepney	1.8	28,641	486	115	124	142	1,396	4.9	775.6
St. George-in-the-East	4	13,373	128	37	23	152	609	4.6	1522.5
Whitechapel	6	23,289	103	40	13	253	999	4.3	1665.0
<b>LAMBETH DISTRICT:</b>									
St. Saviour	3	10,100	251	168	61	5	778	7.7	2593.3
St. George, Southwark	4	14,353	254	70	40	8	826	5.8	2065.0
Lambeth	6.1	35,047	803	168	138	26	1,914	5.5	313.8

There now remain undescribed only two of the eleven groups of metal-manufacturing registration districts mentioned at the outset, viz., those of *Coalbrookdale* and *Nottingham*; the first being also a mining district, while the second includes little more than the manufacturing town of *Nottingham* and its suburbs. The following table gives the particulars respecting these districts:—

<sup>1</sup> Only 781 women were engaged in 1851 in the metallic manufactures of the metropolis.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Iron manufacturers.		Engine and machine makers.		Needle manufacturers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratio of men employed in metallic manufcts.	
			Engine and machine makers.	Iron manufacturers.	Engine and machine makers.	Needle manufacturers.			Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
<b>COALBROOKDALE DIST.:</b>										
Madeley ... ...	44	7,020	985	30	0	1,145	16.3	26.0		
Wellington ... ...	52	5,458	339	3	0	426	7.8	8.2		
<b>NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT:</b>										
Nottingham ... ...	3	15,110	86	156	94	626	4.1	208.7		
Radford ... ...	11	6,600	35	175	8	299	4.5	27.2		

Of the nine single registration districts previously referred to, the most important is that of Coventry, in which there were, in 1851, 1104 watchmakers. That of Derby contained at the same period 282 iron manufacturers, and 257 engine and machine makers. That of Holywell contained 358 lead manufacturers; and that of Hexham 255 men similarly employed. That of Ipswich contained 294 iron manufacturers, and 165 engine and machine makers. That of Southampton contained 161 engine and machine makers, and 82 boiler makers. Those of Nantwich (including Crewe), Potterspury (including Wolverton), and Highworth (including Swindon), contained respectively 337, 198, and 144 engine and machine makers.

Among those registration districts (enumerated in Table XXII.) in which at least three per cent. of the male adults were in 1851 engaged in metallic manufactures, but which have not been noticed in the table to which the preceding observations have referred, the most remarkable are those of Halifax (where 368 wire makers were enumerated, being the largest number anywhere engaged in that business), Frome (which contained 126 tool makers), Reeth (where there were 69 lead manufacturers), Clifton (where 235 men were engaged in making engines and machines), Wrexham (where the iron manufacture employed 257 men), and Wolstanton (where the same manufacture gave employment to 386). Most of the rest merely participated to a certain extent in the business of their more important neighbours.<sup>1</sup>

A word of notice is due to the female button makers of Dorsetshire. They numbered in that county altogether 462 women in 1851, and were most numerous in Blandford registration district, where there were 147, being above three per cent. on the total number of women. In Hampshire, the registration district of Christchurch contained 109 women returned as "Philosophical instrument makers," who were, it appears, "engaged in the manufacture of fuze chains for watches," &c. This number exceeds 4 per cent. on the total number of women enumerated in that district.

<sup>1</sup> The proportion of metal workers in Edmonton (including Enfield) did not reach three per cent. on the male adult population of that district. The number of gunsmiths there was 117.

SECTION II.—*Miscellaneous Manufactures.*

The section of Class III. marked C comprises 84,651 men, and 48,581 women, engaged (in 1851) in various manufactures, of which the principal were those of earthenware, books, gloves, hats, and straw plait. If to these are added the shoemakers and others detached from the fourth class, as already explained, we arrive at a total of 101,871 men, and 58,624 women, engaged at that period in manufactures neither textile nor metallic.

Of these, 23,026 men, and 6186 women, were engaged in the manufacture of earthenware and glass;<sup>1</sup> 28,913 men, and 5705 women, in that of books, paper, and engravings;<sup>2</sup> 24,896 men, and 44,741 women, in that of gloves, hats, and other articles of dress;<sup>3</sup> and 25,036 men, and 1992 women, in other manufactures.<sup>4</sup>

Owing to the comparatively small numbers engaged in these manufactures, it is difficult, according to my system, to distinguish their localities so markedly as I have done those of the textile and metallic manufactures. We find, for example, in some localities a much larger number of paper manufacturers than in others; but, nevertheless, the proportion of those engaged in manufactures belonging to this section being less than three per cent. on population in those districts, I am compelled to leave them unnoticed in my tables.

In consequence of the manufactures we have to consider being very dissimilar in character, it seldom happens that two or more of them rise to importance in the same district; whence the circumstance just alluded to occurs the more frequently.

One manner of obviating this difficulty would be to alter the limit from three per cent. to some lower point. But this change, by admitting, along with the places referred to, many others wherein no considerable development of any one manufacture exists, would prevent the attainment of the principal object in view—which is, to exhibit *by themselves* those districts which are distinguished by being the seats of manufactures of some consequence.

Under these circumstances it will, perhaps, be better to treat this section in the same manner as the others, only appending a notice of

<sup>1</sup> Including 20,523 earthenware manufacturers, and 8689 glass manufacturers and workers.

<sup>2</sup> Including 16,034 printers, 3936 engravers, 6812 bookbinders, &c., and 7836 paper manufacturers.

<sup>3</sup> Including 19,955 glovers, 13,699 hatters, 14,995 straw-plait manufacturers, 15,212 shoemakers, 3880 straw hat and bonnet makers, and 1896 artificial-flower makers.

<sup>4</sup> Including 7682 manufacturers of chemical products, 1897 sugar refiners, 1055 soap boilers, 1458 comb makers, 3510 “other workers in grease, bones, &c.” 1333 hair manufacturers, 2609 cabinet makers, 1477 chair makers, 2000 leather workers, 340 brewers, 595 toy makers, 2872 musical instrument makers, and 200 organ builders.

the most remarkable districts wherein the proportion referred to is not reached.

We find, then, that we can distinguish twenty-one districts, or groups of districts, in which one or more of the manufactures belonging to this section attain a considerable degree of importance. In these twenty-one districts, comprehending sixty-eight registration districts, and occupying one-fifteenth of the area of the country, there were (in 1851) 93,872 adult manufacturers of the class under consideration, being 25·2 per square mile, or 6·4 per cent. on adult population.

In thirty-one other registration districts we find that at least three per cent. of the adult male population were engaged in these manufactures; and in four of these, and ten other registration districts, at least three per cent. of the women were similarly employed.

In the remainder of the country the numbers engaged in these manufactures averaged about 0·9 per cent. of the men, and 0·3 per cent. of the women; being 0·6 and 0·2 respectively per square mile.

The district in which the largest number of manufacturers belonging to this section was found in 1851 is that of *Luton*.

Registration Districts.	Women.			Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Straw-hat and bonnet makers.		Men.			Women.		
		No.	Percent. on total number.	No.	Percent. on total number.	No.	Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.	Per square mile.
Luton ... ...	64	2,882	1,532	579	10·3	9·0	4,422	59·6	69·1
St. Albans ...	54	554	988	106	2·3	2·0	1,542	29·6	28·6
Hemel Hempstead ... ...	40	0	937	134	4·2	3·3	972	27·1	24·3
Berkhampstead	38	0	1,031	56	1·8	1·5	1,033	29·0	27·2
Leighton Buzzard ... ...	59	0	1,653	161	3·9	2·7	1,655	37·7	28·1
Woburn ...	46	0	434	25	·8	·5	439	13·1	9·5
Amphill ...	65	0	769	21	·5	·3	769	17·8	11·8
Biggleswade ...	91	0	647	69	1·2	·8	647	10·6	7·1
Hitchin ... ...	101	0	1,282	49	·8	·5	1,284	19·2	12·7
Hatfield ...	46	0	218	6	·2	·1	218	9·5	4·7
Amersham ...	78	0	549	163	3·5	2·1	560	10·8	7·2
Aylesbury ...	115	0	421	28	·5	·2	424	6·7	3·7
Winslow ...	55	0	176	3	·1	·1	176	7·0	3·2

In this district, which extends a considerable distance round the town of the same name, and comprises thirteen registration districts, 10,637 women (besides many children) were engaged in the manufacture of straw plait; and the surplus of straw-hat and bonnet makers over the ordinary ratio in the registration districts of Luton and St. Albans has already been estimated at 3436 women.

About sixty per cent. of the women of Luton registration district belonged to one or other of these occupations, and the proportions

found in several of the other districts were also very high. This manufacturing district has only recently attained its present importance; and to its prosperity the rapid growth of population in Luton and Dunstable may doubtless be justly attributed.

The men in this district belonging to the section were in a great measure occupied similarly with the women; but there was an excessive number of chair makers in the registration district of Amersham, and there were some paper manufacturers in that of Hemel Hempstead.

In the foregoing table the straw hat and bonnet makers specified are only the estimated numbers in excess of the ordinary ratio.

The district next in order is that of *Stoke-upon-Trent*, or the Staffordshire potteries, which indeed far surpasses that of Luton in importance, both in respect of the greater degree of concentration of its population, and the much larger proportion of men employed in its manufacture.

In this district, comprising only two registration districts, were found (in 1851) 8847 men, and 4368 women, engaged in the manufacture of earthenware.<sup>1</sup>

The wood tools, made in this district at the same period by 402 men, were no doubt such as are used in its special manufacture; and the engravers, 152 in number, were probably in part employed in subservience to the same requirements. This is only one instance of the difficulty in classification already referred to in the first paper of this series. Had these occupations been placed with the earthenware manufacture, the impropriety would have been obvious; as it is, they will be found in connexion with the manufactures on which the majority of those employed in them depend—the wood-tool makers (including bobbin makers) being placed with manufacturers of textile fabrics, and the engravers under the head “Makers of books and engravings.”

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Earthenware manufacturers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.		Men.		Women.	
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
<i>Stoke-upon-Trent</i> ...	16	5,441	2,895	5,659	38·1	353·7	2,900	19·4	181·2
Wolstanton	21	3,406	1,473	3,554	31·8	169·2	1,475	13·9	70·2

With respect to the shoemaking district around *Northampton*, enough has already been said. No manufacture belonging to the

<sup>1</sup> The registration districts of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stone, which adjoin this district on the west and south, contained respectively, in 1851, 209 and 240 men employed in the earthenware manufacture.

section under consideration, except that which characterises it, attains the slightest importance in this district.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Shoemakers (in excess of the ordinary numbers).		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
Daventry ...	99	411	333	426	6·6	4·3	336	5·7	3·4
Northampton	33	2,807	1,964	2,894	30·6	87·7	1,983	21·3	60·1
Hardingstone	51	136	30	140	6·0	2·7	45	1·8	·9
Wellingboro'.	87	1,239	783	1,246	22·4	14·3	790	13·3	9·1
Thrapstone...	80	285	159	290	8·7	3·6	160	4·8	2·0

In the district of which *Yeovil*, in Somersetshire, is the centre, 723 men, and 5125 women, were (in 1851) returned as glovers. None of the other manufactures at present being dealt with attained any importance in that locality.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glovers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
Yeovil ...	81	556	2,404	568	8·4	7·0	2,404	29·0	29·7
Chard ...	94	3	800	48	·8	·5	808	11·2	8·6
Langport...	93	1	763	5	·1	·1	764	15·2	8·2
Wincanton	103	154	480	181	3·4	1·8	506	8·2	4·9
Sturminster	59	0	366	2	·1	·0	366	12·6	6·2
Sherborne .	63	9	312	29	·9	·5	312	8·1	5·0

The districts situate in the metropolis may most conveniently be considered together. Of these, the first is that of *Clerkenwell*, so called from the registration district in it which contains the largest number of printers and bookbinders.

The proportion of persons engaged in the production of books and engravings is high throughout London; and this district is only separated in order to show where it reaches its maximum.

Here, on little more than a square mile of land, we find above one-tenth of the book manufacturers of England and Wales; or, to put it in another way, here we have between five and six per cent. of the male adult inhabitants engaged in this manufacture; the average proportion in the whole of England and Wales being only six-tenths per cent.

The next metropolitan district—that of *Shoreditch*—contains an unusually large number of cabinet-makers. The figures referring to

them in the annexed table are only intended to show the excess over the ordinary numbers engaged in that occupation in the respective districts, in accordance with the estimates already given.

The district of *St. Pancras* is that containing the largest number of musical instrument makers of any in the kingdom, 954 men being returned in 1851 as engaged in that occupation, exclusive of above 100 organ builders. It also contained 614 printers, 291 engravers, and 151 bookbinders, at the same period.

That of *Bermondsey* is chiefly remarkable for its leather workers, the number of whom, in excess of the ordinary ratio, has already been estimated at 2000.

That of *Whitechapel* contains a large number of sugar refiners, 231 of whom also resided at the period of the census in the registration district of Stepney, situate on its eastern border.

In that of *St. Saviour, Southwark*, 479 men, and 184 women, were employed in 1851 as hatters, 274 men as printers, and 121 men in the glass manufacture. The number of hatters was also high in three adjacent districts—251 men being returned under that head in *St. George, Southwark*, 302 in *Bermondsey*, and 289 in *Newington*.

The artificial-flower manufacture employed in the registration district of *Paneras* 242 women; in those of *Clerkenwell* and *Marylebone*, 122 each; in that of *Shoreditch*, 116; and in that of *Lambeth*, 110.

The districts of *St. Pancras*, *Bermondsey*, and *St. Saviour*, are co-extensive with the registration districts of the same names. The composition of the other districts alluded to above is shown in the annexed table.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land), Square miles.	Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.									
		Printers.		Engravers.		Bookbinders.		Cabinet-makers (excess only).		Sugar-refiners.	
		Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.
<b>CLERKENWELL DISTRICT:</b>											
Clerkenwell ...	.6	571	176	267	174	3	1,618	379	9·0	1·9	
West London .	.2	484	47	183	0	1	869	216	9·7	2·4	
Holborn ...	.3	402	58	133	0	8	953	240	7·0	1·7	
Strand ... ...	.2	452	92	90	0	1	878	194	6·7	1·4	
<b>SHOREDITCH DISTRICT:</b>											
Shoreditch ...	1·0	547	70	192	978	3	2,750	407	9·7	1·2	
Bethnal Green	1·2	168	15	54	387	11	1,369	168	6·0	.7	
<b>WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT:</b>											
Whitechapel ...	.6	117	11	25	0	418	1,053	131	4·5	.6	
St. George-in- the-East ...	.4	88	11	11	0	388	662	43	5·0	.3	

The district extending from *Birmingham* to *Stourbridge* has not been distinguished in consideration of the relative number of its inhabitants belonging to the class of manufacturing occupations now under consideration, but solely because of its containing the largest glass-work in the country.

In this district there were, in 1851, 1761 men employed in the glass manufacture; the remaining 2039 men in it belonging to this section being engaged in printing, engraving, and working in bone, and in the manufacture of toys, chemicals, &c. In the single registration district of *Birmingham*, 236 men were employed as printers, 197 as engravers, and 110 in the occupations grouped together under the title, "Others dealing in Grease, Bones, &c.," of which the principal are those of ivory, horn, bone, and tortoiseshell workers and haft makers.

The registration districts of *West Bromwich* and *Dudley*, which adjoin this district, contained respectively 275 and 154 men employed in the glass manufacture.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glass manufacturers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Stourbridge ...	25	635	18	744	5·1	29·8	45	·3	1·8
King's Norton	44	281	57	428	5·5	9·7	65	·7	1·5
Birmingham ...	4	621	83	1,973	4·3	493·2	436	·9	109·0
Aston ... ...	49	224	15	655	3·7	13·4	74	·4	1·5

In the district on the *Tyne*, the glass manufacture in 1851 employed 1481 men, and those of earthenware and chemicals also employed considerable numbers.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Sq. miles.	Manufacturers of			Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
					Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Men.	Men.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
		Men.	Men.	Men.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Newcastle ...	11	339	321	84	1,139	4·7	103·5	222	·9	20·2
Gateshead ...	39	306	44	586	1,098	8·6	28·2	57	·4	1·5
South Shields	22	275	28	258	626	7·0	28·5	44	·4	2·0
Sunderland ...	18	561	267	16	979	5·5	54·4	82	·4	4·6

The city of *Worcester* is the seat of a considerable glove manufacture; and the country around to some distance participates in this employment. In the whole district 445 men and 3148 women manufactured gloves in 1851.

The earthenware manufacture in Worcester registration district employed at the same period only 115 men.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.							
		Glovers.		Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Worcester ...	10	414	1585	649	9·2	64·9	1660	18·2	166·0
Bromyard ...	96	1	198	4	·1	·0	198	6·2	2·1
Martley ...	84	1	410	1	·0	·0	410	10·3	4·9
Droitwich ...	88	25	293	40	·8	·5	294	5·7	3·3
Pershore ...	82	2	320	3	·1	·0	320	8·8	3·9
Evesham ...	73	2	342	19	·5	·3	342	8·7	4·7

In *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Oldham, and Stockport registration districts, considerable numbers of men are engaged in the manufacture of hats; the three containing, in 1851, 2482 hatters. The adjacent parts of Lancashire comprised in the registration districts of Manchester, Salford, Chorlton, Rochdale, and Bury, also contain far more than the average proportion of hatters.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.							
		Hatters.		Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square miles.
Oldham ...	26	609	161	727	3·2	28·0	177	·8	6·8
Ashton-under- Lyne ...	60	1117	264	1267	4·2	21·1	276	·8	4·6
Stockport ...	48	756	123	853	3·8	17·8	130	·5	2·7

The district of *Stafford*, besides the large proportion of shoemakers which renders it remarkable, contains a number of earthenware manufacturers, chiefly in the registration district of Stone.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Shoemakers in excess of ordi- nary numbers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Stafford ...	81	1055	936	1124	17·4	13·9	939	15·4	11·6
Stone ... ...	107	522	466	772	14·7	7·2	590	11·2	5·5

The *Sudbury* district, including four registration districts on the borders of Suffolk and Essex, contained, in 1851, 2506 women engaged in the manufacture of straw plait. There was also a hair manu-

facture, employing 58 men and 100 women, in the registration district of Sudbury.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Straw-plait manufacturers. Women.	Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
			Men.			Women.		
			No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Sudbury ...	122	671	95	1·2	·8	775	9·2	6·4
Risbridge ...	84	377	7	·1	·1	380	8·1	4·5
Halstead ...	61	871	12	·2	·2	878	16·6	14·4
Braintree ..	60	587	16	·4	·3	591	12·1	9·8

The districts of *Prescot* and Warrington, in Lancashire, contained, in 1851, 777 men engaged in the glass manufacture, besides 469 manufacturers of chemical products, and some printers and earthenware manufacturers. Of the earthenware manufacturers 135 men were in the district of Prescot.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glass manu-facturers.	Manuf. of chemicals.	Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.						
				Men.			Women.			
				Men.	Women.	Men.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	
Prescot ...	80	615	127	234	1102	7·5	13·8	167	1·2	2·1
Warrington	47	162	2	235	491	5·2	10·4	25	·3	·5

The glovers of *Woodstock* and the adjacent districts numbered 145 men, and 1272 women, in 1851.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glovers. Men. Women.	Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.						
			Men.			Women.			
			No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	
Woodstock ...	75	76	380	96	2·4	1·3	389	10·0	5·2
Chipping Norton	119	42	403	53	1·1	·4	408	9·0	3·4
Witney ... ...	110	27	489	50	·8	·5	490	7·9	4·5

The remaining districts of the twenty-one are all co-extensive with the registration districts of the same names.

Those of *Norwich* and *Wycombe* are introduced on account of the shoe manufacture of the one, and the chair manufacture of the other, both which have been noticed already. The district of Wycombe contained, however, in addition, 279 men and 117 women engaged in the paper manufacture; thus possessing rather more than the number

of men (274) so employed at the same time in the district of Maidstone, although in the latter district the number of women similarly employed amounted to 348. Small as these numbers are, no other registration districts contained, at the period of the census, so many paper manufacturers as these two.

In the district of *Torrington*, in North Devon, 1191 women were employed, in 1851, in the manufacture of gloves. This manufacture extended into the adjacent districts of *Bideford* and *Holswothy*, the former containing 227, and the latter 109 women, engaged in it.

I shall now notice briefly the remaining registration districts demanding our attention, and in the first place that of *Basford*, near *Nottingham*, where 673 men and 625 women were, in 1851, engaged in the manufacture of gloves. The material not being stated, we are left to conjecture that these were *woven* gloves. Several districts not far distant from *Basford*, contained considerable numbers of women employed in the same manufacture—viz., *Shardlow*, where 323 women were so employed; *Nottingham*, where there were 283; and *Derby*, where there were 117.

*Hatters* were disproportionately numerous in the small districts of *Atherstone*, *Newcastle-under-Lyne*, *Chipping Sodbury*, and *Keynsham*, where the respective numbers, 207, 177, 126, and 132 men were, in 1851, employed as such. In each of these districts, therefore, there were at least ten times as many as the average proportion, and in *Atherstone* as much as twenty-eight times as many. In districts of larger magnitude not already noticed, the highest proportion was in *Clifton*, near *Bristol*, where there were 223 men so employed, or between five and six times the average rate. In *Bristol* district, containing about an equal population with that of *Clifton*, there were 145.

The principal seats of the manufacture of straw plait have already been noticed. The districts of *Royston* and *Watford*, where 242 and 203 women respectively were employed in this manufacture, border the *Luton* group on the south.

The manufacture of earthenware is not altogether confined to the *Staffordshire* potteries. In the registration district of *Madeley (Coalbrookdale)* it employed, in 1851, 165 men and 157 women. In that of *Hunslet*, near *Leeds*, 296 men and 33 women. In those of *Stockton*, *Pontefract*, *Rotherham*, *Chesterfield*, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, *Burton-upon-Trent*, *Lambeth*, and *Bristol*, 187, 138, 241, 154, 206, 167, 279, and 129 men respectively.

The glass manufacture employed 277 men in *Manchester*, 131 in *Pontefract*, 109 in *Hunslet*, 107 in *York*, and 113 in *Bedminster*, near *Bristol*, at the same period.

As has already been remarked, there are considerable numbers of printers in most of the metropolitan registration districts. On the north of the *Thames*, besides the districts already noticed, ten con-

tained, in 1851, upwards of a hundred printers each; the greatest number, 516, being in Islington, which district also contained 169 engravers. On the Surrey side, Lambeth contained 755, and three other districts (besides St. Saviour) upwards of 100 each.

In the country, the largest numbers of printers were naturally found in the largest towns—Manchester and Liverpool. These boroughs,<sup>1</sup> in 1851, contained respectively 662 and 487 printers. The registration districts of the same names contained, however, only 331 and 348 respectively. In the borough of Leeds there were 188, in that of Newcastle there were 130, in the city of Bristol 188, in that of Oxford 140, in the borough of Cambridge 115, and in the city of Norwich 112. The registration district of Bury (in Lancashire) contained 109. The number in the borough of Birmingham was 306.

Engravers were numerous at Manchester, numbering, in 1851, 245 in the registration district of that name, 224 in Chorlton, and 126 in Salford. A considerable portion of these engravers, as also of those in Birmingham and other places, were probably employed in departments of the art connected with the manufactures of the localities they inhabited.

The manufacture of paper employed over 100 men or women, in 1851, in each of the undermentioned districts:—

Bolton . . . . .	164	men and	43	women.
Watford . . . . .	142	"	154	"
Dartford . . . . .	123	"	145	"
Bury (Lancashire) .	117	"	34	"
Durham . . . . .	111	"	70	"
Bromley . . . . .	88	"	247	"
Tiverton . . . . .	66	"	110	"

In the two districts named Sheffield and Ecclesall Bierlow, which together comprise the town of Sheffield, a remarkable number of men were employed in the manufacture of combs and in the occupations grouped under the head, "Others dealing in grease, bones, &c." The numbers were, for the two districts respectively, 288 and 125 comb makers, and 462 and 202 workers in ivory, bone, &c. Neither of these occupations employed above 130 men in any of the other registration districts. The workers in ivory and bone, in Sheffield and its neighbourhood, were of course principally employed in furnishing with handles the knives for which that place is so famous.

The hair manufacture, which, as already observed, employed a portion of the inhabitants of Sudbury, in Suffolk, also gave employment to 210 women, at the period of the census, in the registration district of Sheffield.

The manufacture of chemical products employed (in 1851) 269 men in the district of Manchester, 183 in that of Chorlton, and 152 in

<sup>1</sup> The boroughs of Manchester and Salford are taken to represent Manchester.

that of Bury (Lancashire). In several other districts in the same county, 100 or more men were similarly employed. The district of West Bromwich, in South Staffordshire, contained 207 men so employed; and in those of Whitby and Guisborough, in North Yorkshire, 183 and 135 men respectively were similarly engaged. In the two latter places the manufacture of alum probably employed the greater portion of those thus occupied.

In the district of Liverpool there were (in 1851) 220 sugar refiners, and in that of Bristol, 104. Soap boilers numbered 130 in Liverpool registration district, and 92 in that of Runcorn.

Musical instrument makers numbered 193 men in the district of Marylebone, and 178 in that of Westminster. The district of Pancras, in which, as already mentioned, 954 men belonged to this department of industry, is conterminous with that of Marylebone.

### SECTION III.—*Commerce, Conveyance, and Storage.*

Those engaged in commerce, conveyance, and storage, forming the Fifth Class according to my arrangement, numbered, in 1851, 454,804 men.

Of this number, more than half belonged to the Section (marked B), including those engaged in inland conveyance and storage.

The 276,416 men placed under Section B may be divided into (1) those engaged in the management of road conveyances and the care of horses, numbering 85,096; those managing railway traffic, numbering 22,797; those attending to canal navigation, 32,128 in number; and those personally conveying, or superintending the conveyance of, letters, parcels and messages, numbering 35,248; all these being engaged in the actual transport of goods, passengers, &c., and aggregating 175,269 men. (2.) Those engaged in making and maintaining roads and railways, numbering 37,334 men. (3.) Those engaged in building and repairing carriages, canal boats, &c., and in making harness of all kinds, numbering 52,539 men. And lastly, (4) those engaged in warehousing, numbering 11,274.

The proportion of the male adult population of England and Wales belonging to Section B was (in 1851) 5·9 per cent. This proportion was exceeded in twelve counties; that in the other thirty-three counties falling short of the average. In Cumberland, Westmoreland, Hereford, North and South Wales, Monmouth, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall the proportion belonging to the section was under four per cent. All these counties, it will be noticed, lie on the western side of the island, and are either hilly or mountainous. The Irish Sea forms their western limit. No transit trade of any importance, such as exists in Switzerland, can therefore be looked for in them. The movements of their inhabitants being

impeded by the nature of the country, their mutual intercourse is even less than the sparsity of population, by itself, would lead us to anticipate.

In London, Middlesex, Sussex, the East Riding of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Lincoln the proportion belonging to Section B was highest. We shall presently see whether this arose from the activity of their business, or from other causes.

In *London* there were altogether 62,609 men belonging to this section, being almost one-tenth of the whole male adult population. The occupations included in it which reached the highest level in London, as compared with their mean proportion to population, were those which follow :—

Coachman (not domestic servant), guard, postboy . . . . .	4,963 men.
Carman, carrier, carter, drayman . . . . .	7,886 "
Omnibus owner, conductor, driver . . . . .	1,938 "
Cabman, and others engaged in road conveyance . . . . .	2,840 "
Groom, horsekeeper, jockey . . . . .	4,928 "
Messenger, porter (not Government) . . . . .	13,347 "
Coachmaker . . . . .	4,512 "
Engaged in warehousing . . . . .	3,510 "

In all, these occupations employed 43,924 men, or 6·9 per cent. on population, in London. Had their numbers only reached the average prevalent in the rest of England and Wales, they would only have employed 13,855 men.

The coachmakers of London are so numerous that their occupation may be said to rise to a manufacture in that place. But they are at the same time so much dispersed that no locality can be pointed to as the peculiar seat of carriage building. It may, however, be observed that coachmakers bear the highest proportion to population in the registration districts of St. Giles, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Marylebone, and Pancras; and did we possess a census of London in which the workers were returned under the localities of their labours as well as those of their homes, we should doubtless find that a much greater number of carriage builders work in the neighbourhood of Long Acre than sleep there.

In Birmingham registration district, and the neighbouring districts of Aston and West Bromwich, in that of Nantwich, and in those of Brighton, Southampton, Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, Derby, &c., unusual numbers of coachmakers reside; and saddlers and whip makers are also very numerous in the registration district of Birmingham, and in that of Walsall.

The *City of London* contains an enormous proportion of persons occupied about internal conveyance. The numbers of messengers and porters, and of warehousemen, returned in "London City" registration district were respectively 1322 and 536 in 1851; these two occupations

alone including more than eleven per cent. of the adult male population of the district. And when we turn to the other large towns, we find something very similar.

In Manchester reg. dist. these two occupations employed 2432 men.

In Chorlton	"	"	"	1034	"
In Salford	"	"	"	663	"
In Liverpool	"	"	"	3408	"
In West Derby	"	"	"	883	"
In Birmingham	"	"	"	870	"
In Aston	"	"	"	215	"
In Bristol	"	"	"	526	"
In Clifton	"	"	"	248	"
In Leeds	"	"	"	402	"

In all these places, then, from 1·2 to 4·7 per cent. of male adult population were messengers or warehousemen; and in each of the large towns mentioned the proportion of these men was higher in the central district than in the suburban ones. In the boroughs of Bradford, Hull, and Sheffield, and many smaller places, less than one per cent. of male adult population belonged to these occupations; but in the registration districts of Exeter, Bath, Cheltenham, and Brighton, and some others, although the numbers of warehousemen were very small, at least one per cent. of the adult males were employed as messengers. The proportion of messengers and warehousemen in the country at large, excluding London and the ten districts specified above, was only 0·3 per cent. on male adult population.

In Sheffield and Birmingham there are a good many women engaged in warehousing. The total number of women so employed in England and Wales was, in 1851, only 1713, of whom 657 were in the borough of Birmingham, and 420 in that of Sheffield.

The high proportion of population returned under the occupations belonging to Section B, in *Lancashire*, is partly attributable to the proportional number of messengers and warehousemen employed there being large, and partly to that of "carmen, carriers, carters, and draymen" being double as high as usual. Railway servants, too, were about 50 per cent. more numerous there than the average proportion would make them.

In the *East Riding of Yorkshire* the number of boat and bargemen far exceeded the ordinary proportion—amounting to 1427, of whom 1021 were returned in Hull registration district, being 7·4 per cent. on the total number of men in that district. The number of railway servants there was also higher than the average proportion. In *Cheshire* the figures gave similar results, the largest numbers of boat and bargemen being in Runcorn and Northwich registration districts, where 8·5 and 7·0 per cent. respectively of the adult males were engaged in that occupation.

The number of coachmen, guards, and postboys in *Sussex* was more than double the ordinary ratio. The number of railway labourers returned in that county was also greatly in excess of the average, the largest numbers being in the registration districts of Battle, Ticehurst, and Hastings—in the first-named of which districts 15 per cent. of the male adults were so employed. The number of railway servants, however, differed little from the national average.

In *Middlesex* (extra metropolitan) the numbers of coachmen and grooms were high.

In the county of *Lincoln* railway labourers numbered 1723, being largely in excess of the average in Bourn, Stamford, and Grantham registration districts. In Bourn they amounted to almost ten per cent. on male adult population. The number of boat and bargemen in the county was also high, amounting to 5·3 per cent. on male adult population in Gainsborough registration district.

Several occupations included in Section B appear, from these remarks on the counties in which that section is most numerous relatively to population, to be very unequally distributed. It might be desirable to give a greater amount of detail with respect to this part of the subject, but that there are yet several topics remaining, and the paper is already becoming lengthy. Enough has, however, been said to show that a high proportion of persons belonging to that section is not always to be taken as indicating great industrial activity.

Section A, on the other hand, includes occupations of such a character as cannot fail to be found in every commercial place; and such, moreover, as are not likely to employ many in places of other descriptions. Its numbers form, therefore, a tolerably fair measure of the comparative degree in which different places are engaged in commerce.

Altogether, only 58,812 men belonged to Section A in 1851, of whom nearly one-half were clerks. The remainder consisted of merchants, commercial travellers, accountants, agents, &c. The number of young men belonging to the Section was 11,297, of whom 9526 were clerks.

The proportion of male adult inhabitants of England and Wales belonging to the section thus appears to have been, in 1851, only 1·2 per cent. In sixteen counties<sup>1</sup> it did not reach one-half per cent.; in twenty-two more it ranged from 0·5 up to 1·0 per cent.; and in seven only it exceeded the last-named proportion. These seven were London, Lancashire, Cheshire, Warwick, Gloucester, the East Riding of York, and Worcester. In the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Surrey the

<sup>1</sup> The three ridings of Yorkshire, the two divisions of Wales, and the metropolis, are throughout this paper treated as counties, making forty-five in all.

proportion only amounted to 0·8; and in Northumberland and Middlesex to 1·0 per cent.

Turning to the large towns, we find there belonged to this section, in London, 22,001 men, being 3·5 per cent. on male adult population. This large number, above one-third of the whole number belonging to the section in England and Wales, was not found at night in the locality it occupies during the day. It may, however, be worth while to notice those districts in which the large class of commercial clerks appeared to be most numerous, in comparison with population. These were, on the north of the Thames, Islington, Hackney, Clerkenwell, and London City; and, on the south side, Camberwell, Newington, and Lambeth. In each of these districts from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to nearly 6 per cent. of the male adults were clerks.

The numbers belonging to Section A in the other principal places were as shown in the following table:—

Registration Districts.	No.	Per cent. on adult male population.	Registration Districts.	No.	Per cent. on adult male population.
Manchester ...	1957	3·2	Birmingham ...	1129	2·4
Salford ...	984	4·4	Aston ...	418	2·4
Chorlton ...	2177	6·8	King's Norton ...	300	3·9
Liverpool ...	2519	3·4	Hull ...	392	2·9
West Derby ...	2245	6·1	Sculcoates ...	270	2·4
Wirral ...	996	6·9	Sheffield ...	432	1·5
Bristol ...	572	3·3	Ecclesall Bierlow.	265	2·7
Clifton ...	588	3·3	Leeds ...	467	1·7
Newcastle-on-Tyne	558	2·3			

The above table indicates that in other places, as well as in London, the proportion belonging to Section A is frequently higher in the suburbs than in the central district. After excluding the districts mentioned in the table from the counties to which they respectively belong, the remaining portions in no case contained so many as one per cent. on their male adult population engaged in the occupations included in Section A.

Section C includes those connected with sea navigation, numbering (in 1851) 119,576 men.

Of these, more than half were seamen; the remainder comprising pilots, dock labourers, shipowners, shipwrights, block, oar, and mast makers, riggers, rope makers, sail cloth manufacturers, and others working in hemp; these last including canvas makers, sail makers, &c.

This section is, of course, almost entirely confined to the sea coast. Of the forty-five counties, &c., only twenty-six communicate with the sea, even including Westmoreland and Cambridge. In these, the proportion of men belonging to the section ranged from 0·3 per cent. in Cambridge, 0·4 per cent. in Westmoreland, and 0·6 per cent. in the

West Riding of Yorkshire, to 6·9 per cent. in Northumberland, and 10·8 per cent. in Durham.

The number of occupations included in this section is small, but that of registration districts wherein it attains a noticeable percentage on population is very considerable. I have, therefore, deemed it most convenient to arrange the latter in a table, in the order of their position, commencing with Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ending at the Solway Firth, exhibiting the numbers of seamen, pilots, dock labourers, &c., shipowners, shipwrights, &c., and hemp manufacturers, in each.

It will not be necessary to recapitulate much of this table, as an inspection will satisfy the inquirer on most points. It may, however, be noticed, that those metropolitan districts in which the section includes fully three per cent. of the adult male population, were nine in number, and contained 18,636 of this class of men; while Liverpool, in three districts, included 20,807. The entire metropolitan division contained, however, 22,638, and is a more trustworthy basis of comparison, taking into consideration the facility of communication which enables every class of persons in that place to become dispersed in respect of residence, how concentrated soever in the area of their work.

The names of the registration districts correspond in general with those of the seaports they contain. The principal exceptions are—

- Easington, containing Seaham.
- Seulcoates, a suburb of Hull.
- Caistor, containing Grimsby.
- Walsingham, containing Wells and Blakeney.
- Mutford, containing South Yarmouth and Lowestoft.
- Tendring, containing Harwich.
- Lexden, containing Brightlingsea.
- Romford, containing Barking.
- North Aylesford, containing Strood and Northfleet.
- Medway, including Chatham and Rochester.
- Blean, containing Whitstable and Herne Bay.
- Eastry, containing Deal and Sandwich.
- Elham, containing Folkestone and Hythe.
- Steyning, containing Shoreham.
- Portsea island, nearly corresponding with Portsmouth borough.
- Alverstoke, including Gosport.
- South Stoneham, adjoining Southampton.
- St. Thomas, containing Exmouth and Topsham.
- Totnes, containing Dartmouth and Brixham.
- Stoke Damerel, including Devonport.
- St. Austell, containing Fowey.
- Bedminster, a suburb of Bristol.

- Anglesey, containing Holyhead.
- Wirral, containing Birkenhead.
- West Derby, surrounding Liverpool.
- Fylde, containing Fleetwood.
- Cockermouth, containing Workington.

The manufacture of hemp into rope, sailcloth, canvas, &c., existed at most of the seaports ; it also attained some importance in two inland districts. Of these the principal was that of Yeovil, which participated in the manufactures of the neighbouring district of Bridport. This last place is the centre of a manufacture of hemp quite disproportioned to its commercial position ; and also, as has been already noticed, possesses a flax manufacture, which (though not very large) exceeds that of any other place in the south of England. The number of women employed there in the manufacture of hemp was 806, of whom 612 were rope and cord makers. Of the 305 men similarly engaged, 122 were ropemakers. The number of women working in hemp amounted, in Yeovil, to 191, and in Yarmouth to 171. Those in the latter place were probably for the most part net makers.

#### SECTION IV.—*Governmental Occupations.*

Section A of Class VIII. comprised, at the period of the census, 67,245 men engaged in internal affairs ; of whom 15,387 were lawyers, 11,739 were law clerks, law stationers, &c., 13,494 were customs and excise officers, 10,291 were local officers, and 16,334 were police. The number of law clerks under twenty years of age was 4299.

The only feature common to these occupations (as to distribution) is, that they all of necessity hold a low proportion to the total population in every part of the country. The ratio which their united numbers bear to population in the registration counties varied, in 1851, from 3·5 per cent. in London, 2·4 per cent. in Middlesex, and 1·9 per cent. in Surrey, to 0·6 per cent. in Rutland, and 0·7 per cent. in West Yorkshire, North Wales, Derbyshire, Bedfordshire, and Monmouthshire. In towns a similar extent of variation may be observed, the proportion being as high as 3·7 per cent. in Hereford, and 3·4 per cent. in Chester, and only 0·6 per cent. in Bradford, and 0·7 per cent. in Blackburn.<sup>1</sup> It is noticeable that the places mentioned nearly correspond to those in which the proportions belonging to the seventh or professional class were respectively highest and lowest ; and, were the Customs officers excluded, the correspondence would be much closer.

As this section, including so small an aggregate number of persons, would hardly repay a lengthened examination, it may be sufficient, before quitting it, to make a comparison between its composition in

<sup>1</sup> The *boroughs* are here referred to.

1851 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where it almost sinks to its minimum magnitude, and in the metropolitan division, where it reaches its maximum.

Occupations.	Numbers of men.		Per cent. on male adult population.	
	London.	West Riding.	London.	West Riding.
Barrister ... ... ...	1513	37	·24	·01
Solicitor ... ... ...	3418	550	·54	·16
Other lawyers ... ... ...	772	24	·12	·01
Law clerk ... ... ...	4340	372	·69	·11
Law court officers and law stationers ... ... ...	1061	95	·17	·03
Customs ... ... ...	1826	24	·29	·01
Inland revenue ... ... ...	998	246	·16	·07
Local officers ... ... ...	1833	521	·29	·15
Police ... ... ...	6332	515	1·00	·15

The striking inequality in the proportions of police shown in the above table cannot fail to be noticed. It might be worth consideration how far the numbers of the police correspond with those of detected crimes. In Cornwall, where the number of crimes brought before the tribunals appears to be very small, only 23 police were found on the night of the census, being less than 0·03 per cent. on male adult population. In Merioneth (which county has been recently pointed to as being freest of any from crime) only *two* policemen were returned.

The Defensive Section (B) does not include a much more numerous body than that just noticed; but, being more irregularly distributed, it deserves a greater degree of attention. In it I have included the head "Other Government Officers"—that title comprising the dock-yard labourers at Portsmouth, &c. This heading, however, comprises also many persons in the Government civil service; and, in fact, if we except the dockyard towns, that class of persons must usually form the majority of those returned under it.

Table XXIX. exhibits the numbers belonging (in 1851) to Section B in each of the six dockyard ports, amounting altogether to 35,166 men.

Table XXX. shows that, irrespective of these, the section included at least three per cent. of the male adult population of thirty-seven registration districts. Most of these are in London or on the south coast; including St. Germans, Plympton St. Mary, Havant, Fareham, and Lewisham, in all which places the proportion seems to be raised by contiguity to dockyard towns. Farther north the most noticeable places in which it rises to some importance are Preston and Weedon (near Daventry), at each of which places there were seven or eight hundred soldiers in barracks.

In conclusion, it may be observed, that, although the several classes and sections of classes undermentioned all attain considerable im-

portance in certain localities, there are yet whole counties in which *none of them* rise to any conspicuous magnitude. Though their highest proportions to male adult population were no less than:—

		Per cent.
Mining Class	... in Alston	59.6
Manufacturing Class	... Textile Section in Saddleworth	56.3
"	... Metallic Section in Ecclesall Bierlow	47.7
"	... Miscellaneous Section in Stoke-upon Trent	38.1
Commercial Class	... Sea Navigation Section in Sunderland <sup>1</sup>	30.9
Governmental Class	... Defensive Section in Sheppey	55.3

Yet all these classes together only included 2.2 per cent. of male adult population in Cambridge, 3.6 per cent. in Lincoln, and 4.2 per cent. in Sussex.

Table XXXI. annexed shows in which registration districts one or other of the above groups of occupations included fully 20 per cent. of the male or female adult population. The districts are arranged according to the highest proportion belonging to any one of the above classes, so that those most thoroughly engaged in either of these departments of industry may, if desired, be readily distinguished.

I regret that space has not permitted me to give more than the driest features of the Statistics of Occupations in the series of papers which is now closed. But I may be permitted to remind the Society that the objects to which my efforts have been principally directed throughout are:—

1. The production of a system of classification of an improved character as compared with those hitherto used.

2. The illustration of that system of classification, by the exhibition of its results when it is applied to the last English census; making at the same time a valuable condensation of the particulars recorded in that census.

If, in these pages, I have made even an approach to such results, I deem myself more than repaid for the labour and application they have cost.

<sup>1</sup> Disregarding Scilly Islands, where the ratio was 32.8 per cent.

TABLE XIX.—*Numbers of Men employed in Metallic Manufactures, and their Centesimal Proportions to Total Male Adult Population, in Registration Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of						Total of men engaged in metallic manufactures.	Per cent. on total number.
	Iron and steel.	Mixed metals.	Tin, lead, copper, and zinc.	Engines, machines, & tools.	Gold, silver, watches, &c.	Arms.		
Warwick ... ...	4,576	7,466	623	2,154	4,488	2598	21,905	17·2
Stafford ... ...	17,744	4,937	237	2,349	666	942	26,875	15·9
Worcester ... ...	8,034	346	76	527	253	147	9,883	13·8
Monmouth ... ...	5,395	58	504	276	80	2	6,315	12·3
York, West Riding	22,112	1,463	307	5,691	1,539	54	31,166	8·8
South Wales ...	7,025	67	2,567	445	295	13	10,412	6·5
Durham ... ...	4,655	162	295	978	218	20	6,328	5·9
Derby ... ...	2,688	101	197	698	191	16	3,891	5·6
Lancaster ... ...	10,577	1,489	580	12,029	2,884	92	27,651	5·1
Northumberland	1,837	134	468	1,163	269	16	3,887	4·8
London ... ...	4,464	4,318	2,322	6,034	10,455	1097	28,690	4·5
Salop ... ...	1,843	59	41	178	120	17	2,258	3·4
Chester ... ...	1,088	101	201	1,256	232	20	2,898	2·6
Nottingham ...	706	188	39	538	176	31	1,678	2·2
Gloucester ...	813	346	158	563	435	36	2,351	2·2
York, E. Riding	444	111	57	487	257	31	1,337	2·0
Cumberland ...	461	31	77	170	106	10	855	1·7
North Wales ...	846	76	535	163	192	12	1,824	1·7
Cornwall ... ...	332	43	317	321	228	1	1,242	1·5
Leicester ... ...	352	135	13	188	122	13	823	1·3
Middlesex ... ...	48	39	63	73	143	127	493	1·3
Somerset ... ...	310	256	84	413	306	31	1,400	1·2
Northampton ...	211	34	27	336	101	8	717	1·2
Suffolk ... ...	484	34	18	277	191	32	1,036	1·2
Lincoln ... ...	360	34	30	460	215	42	1,141	1·1
Southampton ...	379	110	27	378	314	46	1,254	1·1
Wilts ... ...	227	18	19	254	123	18	659	1·1
Devon ... ...	342	91	267	325	490	36	1,551	1·1
Rest of England.	1,859	519	474	1,782	2,099	276	7,009	·8
England & Wales	100,212	22,766	10,623	40,506	27,188	5784	207,079	4·4

TABLE XX.—*Numbers of Men employed in Metallic Manufactures in Twenty of the most important Districts.*

Manufacturing Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of						Total engaged in metallic manufactures.
			Iron and steel.	Mixed metals.	Tin, lead, copper, and zinc.	Engines, machines, and tools.	Gold, silver, watches, &c.	Arms.	
Birmingham...	454	184,029	28,497	12,373	863	4,407	3,894	3,654	53,688
Manchester ...	662	424,871	9,386	1,455	547	11,222	2,718	75	25,403
Sheffield ...	515	80,465	19,305	677	220	1,578	1,072	16	22,868
Merthyr ...	948	85,941	10,465	44	2,508	467	143	3	13,630
Newcastle ...	777	128,247	5,886	269	367	1,851	372	21	8,766
Leeds ... ...	128	96,888	3,183	218	40	3,001	206	17	6,620
Clerkenwell ...	1	32,901	396	658	335	359	3,002	21	4,771
Blackwall ...	37	87,470	1,153	409	247	1,383	692	561	4,445
Lambeth ...	7	59,505	804	499	268	1,361	544	42	3,518
Coalbrookdale	96	12,478	1,484	29	1	34	23	0	1,571
Coventry <sup>1</sup> ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,761	30	19	15	44	1,111	5	1,224
Nottingham ...	14	21,710	319	108	17	357	110	14	925
Derby <sup>1</sup> ... ...	5	11,109	391	44	40	259	113	5	852
Holywell <sup>1</sup> ...	108	10,588	103	30	436	39	24	0	632
Ipswich <sup>1</sup> ...	12	8,416	330	16	2	170	34	10	562
Crewe <sup>1</sup> ... ...	189	10,182	73	12	8	342	18	1	454
Southampton <sup>1</sup>	3	8,830	149	35	2	162	62	6	416
Hexham <sup>1</sup> ...	310	7,975	47	1	274	22	15	3	362
Wolverton <sup>1</sup> ...	35	2,866	61	10	6	198	2	0	277
Swindon <sup>1</sup> ...	78	4,511	101	1	0	145	13	1	261
Totals ...	4,387	1,288,743	82,118	16,907	6,196	27,401	14,168	4,455	151,245
Rest of the country ...	52,445	3,428,270	18,094	5,859	4,427	13,105	13,020	1,329	55,834
England and Wales ...	56,832	4,717,013	100,212	22,766	10,623	40,506	27,188	5,784	207,079

<sup>1</sup> These are single Registration Districts : the others are groups of such districts.

TABLE XXI.—*Further Particulars respecting the Twenty Metal Manufacturing Districts referred to in TABLE XX.*

Manufacturing Districts.	Population of both sexes and all ages.			Proportion of men engaged in metallic manufactures.	
	1801.	1851. <sup>1</sup>	Rate of increase per cent.	Per cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Birmingham ... ...	222,743	694,528	211·8	29·2	118·3
Manchester ... ...	477,221	1,619,066	239·3	6·0	38·4
Sheffield... ... ...	136,162	299,231	119·8	28·4	44·4
Merthyr ... ... ...	77,212	301,906	291·0	15·9	14·4
Newcastle ... ... ...	185,127	476,935	157·6	6·8	11·3
Leeds ... ... ... ...	105,789	371,589	251·3	6·8	51·7
Clerkenwell ... ...	50,277	118,833	136·4	14·5	4771·0
Blackwall ... ... ...	137,482	315,038	129·1	5·1	120·1
Lambeth ... ... ... ...	75,807	226,800	199·2	5·9	502·6
Coalbrookdale... ...	32,130	48,356	50·5	12·6	16·4
Coventry ... ... ... ...	16,034	36,710	129·0	12·5	144·0
Nottingham ... ... ...	32,692	85,026	160·1	4·3	66·1
Derby ... ... ... ...	11,663	43,684	274·6	7·7	170·4
Holywell... ... ... ...	22,163	40,904	84·6	6·0	5·9
Ipswich ... ... ... ...	11,336	32,555	187·2	6·7	46·8
Crewe ... ... ... ...	24,163	37,986	57·2	4·5	2·4
Southampton ... ... ...	7,629	33,860	343·8	4·7	133·7
Hexham ... ... ... ...	21,094	30,436	44·3	4·5	1·2
Wolverton ... ... ...	6,548	10,663	62·8	9·7	7·9
Swindon ... ... ... ...	9,507	17,620	85·3	5·8	3·3
Totals ...		1,662,779	4,841,726	191·2	11·7
Rest of the country .		7,229,757	13,004,075	79·9	1·6
England and Wales .		8,892,536	17,845,801	101·	4·4
					3·6

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of military and persons on board vessels, which classes were not returned in 1801.

TABLE XXII.—Numbers of Men employed in Metallic Manufactures in those Registration Districts (48 in number) not included in the 20 Districts of TABLE XX., but in which at least 3 per cent. of the Male Adult Inhabitants were so employed.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of						Total engaged in Metallic Manufactures.		
			Iron and steel.	Mixed metals.	Tin, lead, copper and zinc.	Engines, machines, and tools.	Gold, silver, watches, &c.	Arms.	Number.	Per cent. on total Number.	Per square mile.
<b>NORTHERN :</b>											
Berwick ...	79	5,740	140	10	5	22	15	2	194	3·4	2·5
Morpeth ...	146	5,101	148	4	2	84	7	1	246	4·8	1·7
Reeth ...	110	1,693	1	1	89	2	1	0	94	5·6	·9
Keighley ...	72	11,944	224	9	0	121	13	0	367	3·1	5·1
Halifax ...	81	31,023	242	406	42	337	50	0	1,077	2·5	13·3
Barnsley ...	55	9,562	421	23	5	45	9	4	507	5·3	9·2
Hull ...	1 1/2	13,752	120	46	23	155	106	6	456	3·2	304·0
Preston ...	104	24,565	454	27	0	346	42	7	876	3·6	8·4
Burnley ...	85	16,405	244	7	29	237	16	4	537	3·3	6·3
Haslingden ...	42	12,926	97	4	26	282	18	1	428	3·3	10·2
<b>MIDLAND :</b>											
Wolstanton ...	21	11,173	431	6	0	35	18	1	491	4·4	23·4
Penkridge ...	111	4,674	90	105	0	97	3	0	295	6·3	2·7
Lichfield ...	112	6,875	138	28	10	31	32	2	241	3·5	2·2
Kidderminster ...	58	8,762	215	34	1	14	15	0	279	3·2	4·8
Solihull ...	72	3,361	44	22	5	19	11	2	103	3·1	1·4
<b>WESTERN :</b>											
Shrewsbury ...	28	6,287	81	17	11	63	28	6	206	3·3	7·4
Wrexham ...	136	11,315	340	30	23	38	15	3	449	4·0	3·3
Monmouth ...	159	7,511	134	4	47	34	18	0	237	3·2	1·5
Chepstow ...	106	5,404	123	36	61	18	8	1	247	4·6	2·3
Newport ...	138	12,811	520	12	216	73	24	1	846	6·6	6·1
Cardiff ...	175	14,713	649	8	123	74	30	3	887	6·0	5·1
Bridgend ...	165	6,367	312	4	5	2	6	1	330	5·2	2·0
<b>SOUTH WESTERN :</b>											
Westbury - on - Severn ...	63	4,910	137	4	0	11	5	0	157	3·2	2·5
Bristol ...	3	17,080	150	115	54	109	178	11	617	3·6	205·7
Clifton ...	42	17,846	278	111	65	212	83	3	782	4·4	18·6
Keynsham ...	52	5,273	12	106	28	36	6	0	188	3·6	3·6
Frome ...	80	6,436	64	11	7	161	11	1	255	4·0	3·2
Salisbury ...	42	2,242	19	7	4	5	27	7	69	3·1	92·0
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND :</b>											
Reading ...	7	5,627	73	25	4	55	38	6	201	3·6	28·7
Westminster ...	1·3	19,390	123	189	31	162	133	29	667	3·4	513·1
St. James, Westminster ...	·3	11,520	30	61	30	48	213	31	413	3·0	1376·7
St. Martin - in - the-Fields ...	·4	7,792	25	81	11	57	141	18	333	4·3	832·5
Strand ...	·2	13,088	57	144	45	98	359	36	739	5·7	3695·0
St. Giles ...	·4	16,055	113	198	55	97	254	17	734	4·6	1835·0
Paneras ...	4·2	43,591	160	317	151	274	666	36	1,604	3·7	381·9
Islington ...	4·9	23,789	113	137	95	139	783	14	1,281	5·4	261·4
Holborn ...	·3	13,597	105	137	73	67	341	11	734	5·4	2446·7
West London ...	·2	9,001	79	93	72	61	163	17	485	5·4	2425·0
London City ...	·6	16,268	81	59	46	49	23	19	491	3·0	818·3
East London ...	·2	12,474	73	96	74	57	263	29	592	4·7	2960·0
Shoreditch ...	1·0	28,276	221	272	262	291	909	18	1,973	7·0	1973·0
Bethnal Green ...	1·2	22,725	130	167	163	103	277	51	891	3·9	742·5
Greenwich ...	7·2	29,514	315	73	39	512	82	16	1,037	3·5	144·0
Bermondsey ...	1·0	12,811	65	72	19	172	55	7	390	3·0	390·0
Newington ...	1·0	16,753	61	120	48	144	191	15	579	3·5	579·0
<b>SOUTHERN :</b>											
West Ashford ...	65	3,618	25	5	0	85	7	1	123	3·4	1·9
Tavistock ...	237	7,803	46	6	176	30	19	2	279	3·6	1·2
Redruth ...	62	11,592	151	12	44	122	49	0	378	3·3	6·1
Totals ...	2,693	611,035	7,874	3,461	2,319	5,316	5,975	440	25,385	4·2	9·4

TABLE XXIII.—*Numbers of Men employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic, and their Centesimal Proportions to Total Male Adult Population. In Registration Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of				Total of men engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.	
	Earthen- ware and glass.	Books, &c.	Articles of dress.	Other articles.	Number.	Per cent. on total number.
Northampton ... ...	9	108	5,120	19	5,256	9·1
Stafford ... ... ...	10,251	535	2,054	733	13,573	8·0
London ... ... ...	2,149	12,282	3,584	12,754	30,769	4·9
Buckingham ... ...	24	412	19	838	1,293	3·5
Durham ... ... ...	1,799	490	121	1,009	3,419	3·2
Worcester ... ...	1,151	213	497	194	2,055	3·0
Bedford ... ... ...	3	44	820	26	893	2·8
Warwick ... ...	911	815	452	1,051	3,229	2·5
Northumberland ...	929	378	191	233	1,731	2·2
Lancaster ... ...	1,702	3,661	3,236	2,735	11,334	2·1
Chester ... ... ...	73	331	1,413	307	2,124	1·9
Norfolk ... ... ...	27	342	1,561	143	2,073	1·8
Gloucester ... ...	340	488	534	509	1,901	1·8
Derby ... ... ...	273	408	391	128	1,200	1·7
Nottingham ... ...	59	239	894	60	1,252	1·6
Somerset ... ...	195	357	967	121	1,640	1·4
York, West Riding.	1,446	1,374	363	1,859	5,042	1·4
„ East Riding.	169	352	97	307	925	1·3
Hertford ... ... ...	10	293	257	12	572	1·3
Oxford ... ... ...	23	310	184	20	537	1·2
York, North Riding	25	127	51	364	567	1·1
Kent ... ... ...	68	999	111	160	1,338	1·0
Cumberland ... ...	89	147	202	68	506	1·0
Rest of England and Wales ... ... ...	1,301	4,208	1,747	1,386	8,642	·6
England and Wales.	23,026	23,913	24,896	25,036	101,871	2·2

TABLE XXIV.—*Numbers of Women employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic, and their Centesimal Proportions to Total Female Adult Population. In Registration Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of				Total of women en-gaged in miscella-neous manufactures.	
	Earthen-ware and glass.	Books, &c.	Articles of dress.	Other articles.	Number.	Per cent. on total number.
Bedford ... ... ...	0	0	8,002	0	8,002	22·5
Hertford ... ... ...	0	194	5,548	4	5,746	12·2
Northampton ... ...	0	42	3,438	3	3,483	6·0
Worcester ... ... ...	120	23	3,138	54	3,335	4·6
Stafford ... ... ...	4,650	59	1,536	19	6,204	3·9
Buckingham ... ...	1	191	1,336	0	1,528	3·8
Somerset ... ... ...	8	113	4,799	43	4,963	3·7
Oxford ... ... ...	1	30	1,311	7	1,349	2·9
Dorset ... ... ...	1	6	1,018	5	1,030	2·0
Essex ... ... ...	3	6	1,619	14	1,642	1·8
Suffolk ... ... ...	2	51	1,241	104	1,298	1·5
Devon ... ... ...	38	282	2,042	22	2,384	1·4
Hereford ... ... ...	2	0	391	1	394	1·4
Nottingham ... ...	5	32	1,005	12	1,054	1·3
Norfolk ... ... ...	0	93	1,463	11	1,567	1·2
Derby ... ... ...	27	110	545	4	686	1·0
Kent ... ... ...	6	985	77	28	1,096	·8
London ... ... ...	127	1,896	2,898	613	5,534	·7
Warwick ... ... ...	106	122	397	231	856	·6
Rest of England and Wales ... ... ...	1,089	1,470	2,937	817	6,313	·2
England and Wales .	6,186	5,705	44,741	1,992	58,624	1·1

TABLE XXXV.—Numbers of Adults employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic, in Twenty-one principal Districts.

Manufacturing Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Population aged 20 years and upwards.										Numbers employed in the manufacture of										Total engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.														
		Earthenware and glass.					Books, &c.					Articles of dress.					Other articles.					Number.					Per cent. on total number.					Per square mile.				
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.					
Luton	37	852	60,965	65,350	60,965	32	1	169	11	1,036	1,091	152	2	1,400	1,411	275	232	134	176	166	182	2,190	1,182	2,475	1,222	2,190	1,182	2,475	1,222	2,190	1,182	2,475	1,222			
Shrewsbury	122	57,655	52,019	56,062	52,019	30	1	252	4	2,980	3,281	27	4,900	3,281	14	3,966	3,311	354	174	123	154	2,674	1,472	3,211	1,811	2,674	1,472	3,211	1,811	2,674	1,472	3,211	1,811			
Northampton	122	350	27,419	30,019	27,419	3	0	79	27	4,900	3,281	1,062	1,062	1,062	108	2,661	2,043	38	3,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	
Yeovil	122	493	29,008	33,152	19	1	357	22	2,980	5,91	42	0	733	5,129	38	7,67	84	4,318	1,029	80	8,1	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119				
Clerkenwell	122	123	57,405	57,405	57,405	188	10	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062				
Shoreditch	122	122	51,001	57,745	51,001	1919	189	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062				
Birmingham	122	122	86,699	90,237	86,699	199	199	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062				
Tyne	122	122	63,932	63,932	63,932	199	199	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062				
Worcester	122	122	24,728	24,728	24,728	122	34	82	3	1,062	1,062	122	34	1,062	1,062	31	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062				
Ashton-under-Lyne	122	131	75,610	83,608	75,610	45	6	212	9	2,983	5,614	82	4	2,817	5,583	38	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119				
Stafford	122	122	11,721	11,721	11,721	275	126	222	1	1,532	1,362	87	0	1,894	1,529	162	134	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119			
Paneras	122	122	13,591	15,218	13,591	71	2	1,062	78	1,119	2,80	1,651	29	2,936	3,038	677	7	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119			
Wivenhoe	122	122	12,777	13,776	12,777	27	1	121	27	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062							
Salisbury	122	122	22,018	23,249	22,018	7	3	28	0	2,516	71	105	130	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119							
Whitechapel	122	122	37,462	37,230	37,462	111	1	263	42	1,119	1,119	47	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119							
Prescot	122	122	26,182	23,775	26,182	1,010	168	82	8	1,119	1,119	35	8	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119						
Woodstock	122	122	15,063	14,220	15,063	10,100	10,100	139	2	389	98	487	2,16	79	10	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062					
St. Saviour, Southwark	122	122	4,325	5,115	4,325	3	1	11	2	1,119	1,119	43	1,119	0	0	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119					
Tottenham	122	122	8,452	9,098	8,452	2	0	2,988	117	2	0	2,988	117	2	0	1,062	712	0	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062		
Wycombe	122	122	3,728	701,012	3,728	4,015,691	4,337,310	15,419	5,137	8,583	1,165	35,461	12,232	881	50,931	12,928	733	564	6,14	137	115	252	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182				
Rest of the country	122	122	53,104	56,832	53,104	4,717,013	5,099,584	7,607	1,019	20,350	4,216	9,280	12,784	1,110	50,937	15,686	13	54	38	10	13	13	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182				
England and Wales	122	122	56,832	56,832	56,832	4,717,013	5,099,584	23,026	6,158	28,913	5,715	2,486	44,711	25,036	1,942	10,871	5,862	222	13	16	18	10	28	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182	2,190	1,182			

1 Comprises only one registration district; those not thus marked are groups of such districts.

TABLE XXVI.—*Numbers of Men employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic, in those Registration Districts (31 in number), not included in the Twenty-one Districts of TABLE XXV., but in which at least three per cent. of the Male Adult Inhabitants are so employed.*

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of				Total engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.		
			Earthen-ware and glass.	Books, &c.	Articles of dress.	Other articles.	No.	Per cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
<b>NORTHERN :</b>									
Whitby ... ...	137	5,284	1	9	6	186	202	3·8	1·5
Guisborough ...	140	3,507	2	2	2	135	141	4·0	1·0
Pontefract ...	103	7,765	269	12	4	4	289	3·7	2·8
Ecclesall Bierlow	33	9,748	5	54	4	334	397	4·1	12·0
Sheffield ... ...	17	28,293	53	162	44	820	1,079	3·8	63·5
Rotherham ...	79	8,700	202	14	6	19	331	3·8	4·2
Chorlton ... ...	18	31,918	62	445	217	242	966	3·0	53·7
Nantwich ... ...	189	10,182	5	12	548	3	568	5·6	3·0
<b>MIDLAND :</b>									
Newcastle-under-Lyne ... ...	42	5,674	210	25	281	7	523	9·2	12·5
Burton-on-Trent	142	8,583	224	9	24	346	603	7·0	4·2
West Bromwich	30	17,950	284	29	21	219	553	3·1	18·4
Basford ... ...	133	17,060	23	9	679	4	715	4·2	5·2
Ashby - de - la - Zouch ... ...	79	6,628	207	7	25	5	244	3·7	3·1
Atherstone ...	44	3,006	1	3	207	2	213	7·1	4·8
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN :</b>									
Bristol ... ...	3	17,080	173	184	146	195	698	4·1	232·7
Clifton ... ...	42	17,846	149	98	225	259	731	4·1	17·4
Keynsham ...	52	5,273	1	19	132	10	162	3·1	3·1
<b>EASTERN :</b>									
Kettering ...	86	4,635	2	6	204	1	213	4·6	2·5
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND :</b>									
Watford ... ...	57	4,935	0	147	13	2	162	3·3	2·8
Hackney ... ...	6·1	13,279	14	225	35	154	428	3·2	70·2
Islington ...	4·9	23,789	62	803	74	247	1,186	5·0	242·0
St. Martin - in - the-Fields ...	·4	7,792	25	227	35	84	321	4·1	802·5
St. Giles ... ...	·4	16,055	41	455	67	125	688	4·3	1,720·0
St. Luke ... ...	·3	14,932	78	443	89	393	1,003	6·7	3,343·3
East London ...	·2	12,474	55	310	96	118	579	4·6	2,895·0
London City ...	·6	16,268	41	440	97	89	667	4·1	1,111·7
St. George, Southwark ...	·4	14,358	62	310	268	303	943	6·6	2,357·5
Newington ...	1·0	16,753	38	443	302	209	992	5·9	992·0
Lambeth ... ...	6·1	35,047	390	939	249	350	1,928	5·5	316·1
Camberwell ...	6·8	12,746	33	150	115	134	432	3·4	63·5
<b>SOUTHERN :</b>									
Maidstone ...	60	9,732	3	318	21	1	343	3·5	5·7
Totals ...	1,518·	407,292	2,805	6,309	4,236	4,950	18,300	4·5	12·1

TABLE XXVII.—Numbers of Women employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic in those Registration Districts (14 in number) not included in the Twenty-one Districts of TABLE XXV., but in which at least three per cent. of the Female Adult Inhabitants are so employed.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Women.	Manufacturers of				Total engaged in miscellaneous manufcts.		
			Earthen-ware and glass.	Books, &c.	Articles of dress.	Other articles.	No.	Per cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
NORTHERN :									
Nantwich ...	189	10,146	1	3	365	0	369	3·6	2·0
MIDLAND :									
Shardlow ...	115	9,177	0	11	323	0	334	3·6	2·9
Basford ...	138	16,652	2	3	627	1	633	3·8	4·6
Alcester ...	82	4,702	0	0	200	1	201	4·3	2·5
WESTERN :									
Ledbury ...	76	3,639	0	0	159	0	159	4·4	2·1
SOUTH-WESTERN :									
Newent ...	71	3,402	0	0	127	0	127	3·7	1·8
Winchcombe ...	90	2,774	0	31	73	0	104	3·7	1·2
SOUTH MIDLAND :									
Royston ...	139	6,622	0	1	244	1	246	3·7	1·8
Watford ...	57	5,257	0	155	203	1	359	6·8	6·3
SOUTHERN :									
Bronley ...	62	5,158	0	247	1	0	248	4·8	4·0
Maidstone ...	60	10,222	0	349	3	2	354	3·5	5·9
Shaftesbury ...	57	3,777	0	0	156	0	156	4·1	2·7
Bideford ...	112	5,770	0	0	227	1	228	4·0	2·0
Holsworthy ...	136	2,930	0	0	109	0	109	3·7	·8
Totals ...	1,384	90,228	3	800	2,817	7	3,627	4·0	2·6

TABLE XXVIII.—Numbers of Men engaged in Occupations connected with Sea Navigation in each of the Hundred Registration Districts in which at least three per cent. of the Male Adult Inhabitants are so employed. In order of Situation.

Registration Districts.	Men.	Seamen.	Pilots.	Dock labourers, &c. <sup>1</sup>	Shipowners.	Shipwrights, &c. <sup>2</sup>	Hemp manufacturers, <sup>3</sup>	Total men engaged about sea navigation.	
								Number.	Per cent. on total No.
Berwick ...	5,740	150	5	4	2	37	57	255	4·4
Tynemouth .	16,803	2,198	72	34	114	526	129	3,073	18·3
Newcastle ...	24,388	1,509	14	21	25	279	192	2,040	8·4
South Shields	8,949	1,627	193	36	74	612	106	2,648	29·6
Sunderland .	17,888	2,725	192	155	155	1,944	348	5,519	30·9
Easington ...	5,604	387	42	46	5	25	12	517	9·2
Stockton ...	14,610	1,502	147	301	47	336	170	2,503	17·1

<sup>1</sup> Viz., those returned as "Others connected with sea navigation."

<sup>2</sup> Viz., those returned under the heads "Shipwright, shipbuilder," and "Others engaged in fitting ships."

<sup>3</sup> Including ropemakers, sailcloth manufacturers, and "Other workers in hemp."

TABLE XXVIII.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Men.	Seamen.	Pilots.	Dock labourers, &c.	Shipowners.	Shipwrights, &c.	Hemp manufacturers.	Total men engaged about sea navigation.	Per cent. on total No.
								Number.	
Whitby ...	5,284	449	18	2	51	143	58	721	13·6
Scarborough.	6,277	235	6	1	39	82	39	402	6·4
Bridlington...	3,965	185	1	3	5	8	13	215	5·4
Sculcoates ...	11,267	402	3	205	25	276	90	1,001	8·9
Hull ... ...	13,752	1,613	56	481	36	246	114	2,546	18·5
Goole ... ...	3,616	215	5	97	4	53	18	392	10·8
Selby ... ...	4,217	82	0	2	4	25	36	149	3·5
Pontefract ...	7,765	174	0	0	6	38	43	261	3·4
Thorne ...	4,410	89	0	7	4	20	34	154	3·5
Gainsborough	7,343	145	1	12	0	36	100	294	4·0
Caistor ...	9,623	142	10	344	1	38	17	552	5·7
King's Lynn	5,491	527	37	26	15	42	47	694	12·6
Walsingham	5,680	177	15	3	4	36	24	259	4·6
Yarmouth ...	6,389	907	10	6	23	148	192	1,286	20·1
Mutford ...	5,202	235	89	10	10	68	118	530	10·2
Ipswich ...	8,416	346	12	39	7	116	37	557	6·6
Tendring ...	7,368	483	16	5	9	53	16	582	7·9
Colchester ...	4,656	139	0	0	4	5	8	156	3·4
Lexden ...	5,438	223	1	0	10	31	22	287	5·3
Maldon ...	6,039	177	7	1	5	22	10	222	3·7
Romford ...	6,547	137	0	0	18	32	35	222	3·4
Poplar ...	13,378	1,479	9	478	9	1,187	128	3,290	24·6
Stepney ...	28,641	2,083	65	1,551	32	849	578	5,158	18·0
St. George-in-the-East ...	13,373	1,521	7	820	3	239	135	2,725	20·4
Whitechapel.	23,289	1,025	2	818	5	41	95	1,986	8·5
Bethnal Green	22,725	100	1	472	2	10	202	787	3·5
St. Olave,									
Southwark	5,606	451	6	53	5	45	39	599	10·7
Bermondsey .	12,811	443	7	262	3	149	198	1,062	8·3
Rotherhithe .	5,166	791	3	88	4	409	82	1,377	26·7
Greenwich ...	29,514	634	15	112	24	768	99	1,652	5·6
Gravesend ...	4,250	217	81	28	4	37	12	379	8·9
North Aylesford ...	4,551	88	0	1	4	155	7	255	5·6
Medway ...	12,785	595	2	8	5	359	189	1,158	9·1
Faversham ...	4,484	239	0	0	2	10	10	261	5·8
Blean ... ...	3,665	360	0	2	2	31	8	403	11·0
Thanet ...	7,546	799	6	20	1	81	36	943	12·5
Eastry ...	6,742	518	60	0	0	14	21	613	9·1
Dover ...	7,728	582	62	44	1	52	25	766	9·9
Elham ... ...	5,179	255	2	15	0	15	11	298	5·8
Rye ... ...	3,277	140	5	5	2	46	6	204	6·2
Steyning ...	4,436	189	13	6	3	44	10	265	6·0
Worthing ...	4,641	99	5	3	9	42	12	170	3·7
Portsea Island	20,723	1,050	22	31	1	640	139	1,883	9·1
Alverstoke ...	5,824	223	0	7	1	106	20	357	6·1
South Stoneham ...	4,078	118	6	1	1	35	0	161	3·9
Southampton	8,830	668	18	276	1	285	24	1,272	14·4
Isle of Wight	12,888	708	58	8	6	145	42	967	7·5
Lymington...	2,945	94	0	6	0	15	15	130	4·4
Poole ... ...	3,182	361	17	18	8	87	57	548	17·2
Weymouth...	5,959	326	11	14	6	35	18	410	6·9

TABLE XXVIII.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Men.	Seamen,	Pilots,	Dock labourers, &c.	Shipowners,	Shipwrights, &c.	Hemp manufacturers,	Total men engaged about sea navigation.	
								Number.	Per cent. on total No.
Bridport ...	3,996	50	6	1	2	30	305	394	9·9
St. Thomas...	12,079	259	29	4	16	57	67	432	3·6
Totnes ...	8,346	337	7	8	47	163	83	645	7·7
Kingsbridge ...	5,310	126	3	2	2	47	20	200	3·8
Plymouth ...	14,063	878	25	52	21	149	153	1,278	9·1
East Stone- house ...	2,842	80	0	2	2	45	20	149	5·2
Stoke Damerel	9,767	288	1	3	3	509	114	918	9·4
St. Germans	4,083	100	10	0	2	73	48	233	5·7
St. Austell ...	7,749	185	5	20	1	43	25	279	3·6
Truro ... ...	9,786	203	36	14	5	52	24	334	3·4
Falmouth ...	5,412	754	20	23	3	81	51	932	17·1
Penzance ...	12,187	322	15	15	10	116	66	544	4·5
Scilly Islands	668	119	31	3	6	49	11	219	32·8
St. Columb ...	4,440	117	14	4	2	62	12	211	4·8
Bideford ...	4,612	288	0	4	6	129	37	464	10·1
Barnstaple ...	9,240	236	10	5	2	55	15	323	3·5
Bridgewater ...	8,592	216	16	10	5	35	24	306	3·6
Bedminster ...	9,740	251	32	18	5	180	87	573	5·9
Bristol ...	17,080	873	0	140	10	179	114	1,316	7·7
Gloucester ...	9,075	190	7	36	1	57	47	338	3·7
Newport ...	12,811	777	13	46	12	113	32	993	7·8
Cardiff ...	14,713	1,784	40	162	3	113	20	2,122	14·4
Swansea ...	11,662	670	36	51	12	125	48	942	8·1
Llanelli ...	5,572	217	34	37	0	35	8	331	5·9
Pembroke ...	5,556	105	3	4	2	190	6	310	5·6
Haverford- west ...	9,191	647	6	7	1	130	34	825	9·0
Cardigan ...	4,275	290	1	2	0	32	17	342	8·0
Aberayron ...	2,944	153	3	3	0	56	5	220	7·5
Aberystwith ...	5,910	206	2	0	1	35	10	254	4·3
Festiniog ...	4,120	95	7	7	2	46	6	163	4·0
Pwllheli ...	5,388	279	1	2	1	90	1	374	6·9
Carnarvon ...	7,695	425	9	13	1	46	20	514	6·7
Anglesey ...	11,236	479	7	50	8	50	9	603	5·4
Bangor ...	8,343	404	16	4	0	50	13	487	5·8
Wirral ...	14,340	317	14	699	42	154	47	1,273	8·9
Liverpool ...	73,102	6,965	99	5,854	57	1,257	463	14,695	20·1
West Derby ...	36,996	1,453	77	1,392	40	1,247	630	4,839	13·1
Runcorn ...	6,556	60	1	85	1	99	33	279	4·1
Fylde ...	5,603	170	4	10	1	25	75	285	5·1
Whitehaven ...	9,012	782	0	35	18	221	107	1,163	12·9
Cockermouth	9,829	640	2	33	15	304	54	1,048	10·7
—									
Abingdon ...	5,395	5	0	0	0	0	167	172	3·2
Yeovil ... ...	6,754	5	0	0	0	0	348	353	5·2
Totals ...	957,343	56,136	2,077	15,848	1,214	17,737	7,779	100,791	10·5
Rest of the country ...	3,759,670	7,961	323	2,071	312	1,601	6,517	18,785	5
England and Wales ...	4,717,013	64,097	2,400	17,919	1,526	19,338	14,296	119,573	2·5

TABLE XXIX.—*Numbers of Men belonging to the Defensive Occupations (forming the Second Section of Class VIII.) in the Dockyard Towns.*

Occupations.	Portsmouth.		Plymouth.			Chatt-	Wool-	Sheer-	Pem-
	Portsea Island.	Alver- stoke.	Ply- mouth.	East Stone- house.	Stoke Damerel	Med- way.	Green- wich.	Shep- pey	bro- keshire.
Army officer ... ...	123	8	43	15	49	125	179	17	23
Army half-pay officer : ...	16	5	17	8	7	7	13	1	4
Soldier ... ... ...	2,254	207	811	7	795	2,573	3,639	351	87
Chelsea pensioner ...	118	58	166	18	156	369	337	11	44
Navy officer ... ...	304	106	149	43	170	58	114	120	22
Navy half-pay officer .	54	17	69	26	41	18	47	0	12
Seamen, R.N. ... ...	1,262	346	537	38	423	142	295	479	49
Greenwich pensioner .	803	182	224	265	476	149	2,609	21	24
Marine ... ... ...	858	1,064	354	538	65	831	1,115	821	207
Others engaged in de- fence ... ... ...	81	0	1	25	3	45	26	0	0
“Other Government officers” ... ... ...	1,786	227	222	94	1,231	1,040	959	1,017	701
Totals ... ...	7,659	2,220	2,593	1,077	3,416	5,357	9,333	2,338	1,173
being, per cent. on male adult popula- tion ... ... ...	37.0	38.1	18.4	37.9	35.0	41.9	31.6	55.3	21.1

TABLE XXX.—*Numbers of Men engaged about Defence, in those Registration Districts (37 in number) in which (although they are not included in TABLE XXIX.) fully three per cent. of the Adult Males are so employed.*

Registration Districts.	Soldier.	Chelsea pensioner.	“Other Govern- ment officers.”	Total engaged in defence.	
				Number.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>NORTHERN :</b>					
Berwick ... ... ...	160	68	3	258	4.5
Sculcoates ... ...	380	55	39	516	4.6
Preston ... ... ...	743	153	1	941	3.8
Salford ... ... ...	712	194	5	964	4.3
<b>WESTERN :</b>					
Brecknock ... ...	180	12	0	223	4.4
<b>EASTERN :</b>					
Daventry ... ...	758	28	0	822	12.8
Woodbridge ... ...	101	53	1	200	3.1
Orsett ... ... ...	124	35	37	201	6.2
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND :</b>					
Brentford ... ...	220	54	20	354	3.3
Windsor ... ...	1,000	17	61	1,142	20.0
Easthampstead ...	38	4	1	60	3.6
Croydon ... ...	174	34	23	249	3.2
Lewisham ... ...	226	132	709	1,199	14.4

TABLE XXX.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Soldier.	Chelsea pensioner.	“Other Government officers.”	Total engaged in defence.	
				Number.	Per cent. on total number.
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND—continued.</b>					
Whitechapel ... ... ...	575	65	75	788	3·4
Marylebone ... ... ...	723	125	265	1,414	3·4
St. James, Westminster ...	14	18	123	399	3·5
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ...	543	14	82	721	9·3
Westminster ... ... ...	1,514	203	250	2,050	10·6
St. George, Hanover-square	108	79	548	1,020	5·0
Chelsea ... ... ...	75	852	182	1,230	8·6
<b>SOUTHERN :</b>					
Maidstone ... ... ...	314	61	3	436	4·5
Canterbury ... ... ...	337	39	3	419	11·3
Milton ... ... ...	3	9	1	115	3·7
Eastry ... ... ...	342	14	12	442	6·6
Dover ... ... ...	788	31	33	1,021	13·2
Elham ... ... ...	205	22	12	269	5·2
Steyning ... ... ...	229	15	9	295	6·7
Westbourne ... ... ...	2	9	1	57	3·0
Havant ... ... ...	0	6	12	64	3·5
Fareham ... ... ...	3	28	13	118	3·2
Isle of Wight ... ... ...	648	60	8	865	6·7
Southampton ... ... ...	36	54	103	320	3·6
Winchester ... ... ...	1,247	55	10	1,370	17·7
Weymouth ... ... ...	153	13	6	225	3·8
Plympton St. Mary ... ...	29	19	38	175	3·5
St. Germaus ... ... ...	59	19	164	542	13·3
Falmouth ... ... ...	71	34	3	240	4·4

TABLE XXXI.—*Showing in which Registration Districts Twenty per cent. or more of the Adult Male or Female Inhabitants were, in 1851, engaged in one, at least, of the Orders of Occupations specified.*

Registration Districts.	Percentages of men employed in					Percentages of women employed in			
	Mining.	Manufactures.			Sea navigation.	De-fence.	Manufactures.		
		Textile	Metal	Other.			Textile	Metal	Other.
Alston ... ... ...	59·6	·4	1·6	·3	·1	·0	·7	·0	·1
Saddleworth ... ... ...	3·5	56·3	1·6	·5	·1	·4	31·6	·1	·2
Sheppen ... ... ...	·0	·1	·5	·3	2·4	55·3	·0	·0	·1
Redruth ... ... ...	53·9	·1	3·3	·6	1·5	·3	·1	·0	·2
Keighley ... ... ...	2·0	52·0	3·1	·8	·1	·3	36·3	·0	·4
Reeth ... ... ...	51·5	·4	5·6	·1	·1	·1	1·1	·1	·0
Huddersfield ... ... ...	3·5	49·8	1·6	·6	·1	·2	18·3	·2	·0
Todmorden ... ... ...	2·7	49·6	2·8	·3	·1	·6	33·9	·2	·0
Easington ... ... ...	49·0	·1	1·4	·3	9·2	·0	·0	·0	·0
Houghton-le-Spring ...	48·3	·4	1·9	·7	·9	·2	·0	·0	·1
Ecclesall Bierlow ...	1·2	·4	47·7	4·1	·4	1·0	·1	1·3	·2
Radford ... ... ...	1·7	47·5	4·5	1·5	·2	1·3	28·4	·0	·9
Blackburn ... ... ...	3·8	46·8	2·0	1·3	·2	·4	35·7	·0	·1

TABLE XXXI.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Per centages of men employed in					Per centages of women employed in			
	Min- ing.	Manufactures.			Sea Navigation.	De- fence.	Manufactures.		
		Textile	Metal.	Other.			Textile	Metal.	Other.
Chester-le-Street ...	46·4	·1	4·1	1·2	·4	·2	·0	·0	·1
Haslingden ...	4·5	45·9	3·3	1·2	·1	·2	25·7	·0	·0
Weardale ...	45·9	·3	7·3	·1	·0	·0	·2	·0	·0
Hinckley ...	·1	44·7	·9	·5	·1	1·1	43·4	·0	·0
Sheffield ...	2·8	·3	44·6	3·8	·4	·4	·2	3·2	1·1
Halifax ...	5·8	43·8	3·5	·9	·2	·8	22·7	·1	·1
Oldham ...	7·0	42·7	8·1	3·2	·2	·6	35·4	·0	·8
Medway ...	·1	·1	·6	·4	9·1	41·9	·1	·0	·1
Bradford (York) ...	6·8	41·9	5·7	·6	·2	·6	30·3	·1	·0
Dewsbury ...	7·3	41·8	2·1	·7	·2	·2	15·2	·0	·1
Rochdale ...	6·8	41·7	5·8	1·5	·3	·4	28·6	·0	·2
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	5·1	41·4	4·1	4·2	·2	1·3	35·2	·0	·8
Bury (Lancashire) ...	3·7	41·1	4·7	2·8	·2	1·5	29·4	·0	·2
Leigh ...	8·2	41·0	3·9	·6	·1	·5	45·4	·1	·0
Auckland ...	39·7	·3	4·9	·4	·1	·1	·2	·0	·1
Hayfield ...	4·6	39·4	1·9	1·7	·1	·2	27·2	·0	·2
Stockport ...	2·9	39·3	4·2	3·8	·2	1·1	33·8	·3	·5
Crickhowell ...	39·0	·3	11·1	·5	·1	·3	·3	1·1	·1
Burnley ...	7·8	38·3	3·3	·6	·2	1·7	32·6	·0	·1
Stoke-upon-Trent ...	11·2	1·6	2·3	38·1	·1	·5	·1	·0	19·4
Alverstoke ...	·2	·9	1·1	·6	6·1	38·1	·2	·0	·0
East Stonehouse ...	·2	·5	1·4	·5	5·2	37·9	·5	·0	·3
Merthyr Tydfil ...	37·8	·4	17·0	·2	·1	·2	·3	1·2	·0
Blaby ...	·1	37·8	·3	·1	·1	·2	34·0	·0	·1
Durham ...	37·1	1·5	5·3	1·2	·5	·2	·1	·0	·6
Portsea Island ...	·1	·2	1·7	·6	9·1	37·0	·2	·0	·1
Chorley ...	6·9	36·5	1·2	·5	·2	·4	31·4	·0	·1
Abergavenny ...	36·2	·2	20·5	·2	·1	·2	·1	1·1	·1
Coventry ...	·2	35·8	12·5	·7	·2	2·1	44·5	·2	·1
Foleshill ...	11·9	35·3	1·3	·1	·0	·6	58·1	·0	·0
Macclesfield ...	4·5	35·2	1·4	·7	·2	·5	29·5	·1	·0
Stoke Damerel ...	·3	·1	1·6	·7	9·4	35·0	·2	·0	·1
Bolton ...	10·5	34·7	7·1	1·5	·2	·5	25·6	·0	·2
Stourbridge ...	12·3	·3	33·9	5·1	·2	·2	·2	12·7	·3
Leicester ...	·1	33·8	2·9	1·2	·4	1·1	16·4	·1	·3
Scilly Isles ...	·4	·6	·6	·0	32·8	2·5	2·4	·0	·1
Preston ...	·5	32·5	3·6	·7	·8	3·8	29·8	·0	·1
Basford ...	12·0	32·0	1·9	4·2	·1	·5	22·0	·0	3·8
Wolstanton ...	20·1	2·0	4·4	31·8	·2	1·6	·5	·0	13·9
Greenwich ...	·0	·4	3·5	1·0	5·6	31·6	·4	·0	·2
Mansfield ...	5·5	31·5	2·1	·4	·1	1·1	14·3	·0	·2
Helston ...	31·4	·1	·5	·3	1·0	·6	·1	·0	·0
Melksham ...	·1	31·4	1·3	·4	·6	2·6	29·3	·0	·1
Walsall ...	18·0	·3	31·4	·4	·2	·2	·2	2·6	·1
Bromsgrove ...	·4	·2	31·3	·8	·1	·4	·2	23·0	·4
Birmingham ...	·1	·8	31·2	4·3	·3	·7	·6	7·9	·9
Sunderland ...	4·7	·3	4·9	5·5	30·9	1·4	·1	·0	·4
Barnsley ...	14·3	30·7	5·3	·7	·2	·5	10·6	·3	·0
Northampton ...	·1	·6	2·3	30·6	·2	1·0	3·0	·0	21·3
Nottingham ...	·1	30·0	4·1	2·0	·5	1·9	29·5	·1	1·7
South Shields ...	10·9	·1	3·2	7·0	29·6	·3	·1	·0	·4
Loughborough ...	·1	29·6	1·9	·8	·2	1·3	23·1	·1	·6
Penzance ...	29·4	·1	1·6	·4	4·5	·7	·1	·0	·0
Kidderminster ...	·4	29·3	3·2	1·2	·3	·8	6·9	·3	·3
Nuneaton ...	5·4	29·3	1·3	·4	·2	·7	54·8	·1	·1
Wolverhampton ...	17·0	·3	28·9	·6	·2	·5	·1	2·3	·1
Skipton ...	6·0	28·9	·9	·5	·1	·3	24·3	·1	·0

TABLE XXXI.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Percentages of men employed in					Percentages of women employed in		
	Min- ing.	Manufactures.			De- fence.	Manufactures.		
		Textile	Metal.	Other.		Textile	Metal.	Other.
St. Austell ... ...	28·4	·5	1·8	·2	3·6	·6	·2	·0
Dudley ... ... ...	23·8	·2	28·1	1·0	·1	·2	·1	11·8
Otley ... ... ...	·9	28·0	·4	·8	·1	·2	14·9	·0
Clutton ... ... ...	27·8	·1	·5	·1	·1	·5	·0	·2
Aston ... ... ...	·0	·6	27·8	3·7	·6	1·9	·4	4·6
West Bromwich ...	17·2	·2	27·7	3·1	·1	·3	·1	2·8
Barrow-on-Soar ...	3·6	27·2	·6	·4	·1	·4	20·9	·0
Tynemouth ... ...	27·2	·2	5·5	1·7	18·3	1·9	·1	·1
Wigan ... ... ...	26·9	16·6	6·8	·5	·2	·5	19·3	·1
Rotherhithe ... ...	·0	·2	2·9	1·5	26·7	·4	·0	·1
Liskeard ... ... ...	26·7	·2	·4	·3	2·5	·4	·1	·0
Hunslet ... ... ...	8·1	26·5	10·6	2·7	·7	·4	14·6	·1
Holywell ... ... ...	26·3	·8	6·0	·8	2·3	·3	·6	·0
Neath ... ... ...	26·3	·6	15·6	·2	2·3	·1	·2	·1
Pontypool ... ...	26·3	·2	16·6	·2	·1	·3	·1	·2
Manchester ... ...	·4	26·0	7·3	2·8	·6	·7	21·0	·1
Truro ... ... ...	25·9	·4	2·5	·6	3·4	1·1	·2	·0
Clitheroe ... ...	·2	25·7	2·3	·7	·0	·2	21·9	·1
Carnarvon ... ...	25·5	·9	·9	·7	6·7	·2	·2	·0
Salford ... ... ...	1·2	24·8	6·5	2·9	·8	4·3	15·7	·1
Poplar ... ... ...	·1	1·0	7·5	1·9	24·6	·5	·2	·0
Madeley ... ... ...	24·1	·1	16·3	2·6	·2	·3	·0	·1
Carlisle ... ... ...	·3	23·1	2·4	1·1	·5	2·6	12·8	·0
Bethnal Green ... ...	·0	22·5	3·9	6·0	3·5	·5	20·5	·1
Wellingborough ...	·0	·2	·4	22·4	·8	·6	20·3	·0
Bangor ... ... ...	21·7	·7	1·0	·6	5·8	·2	·2	·0
Chesterfield ... ...	21·6	3·3	8·5	1·9	·3	·3	3·4	·0
Leeds ... ... ...	1·4	21·5	5·6	2·1	·6	1·7	8·5	·1
Stroud ... ... ...	·6	21·5	1·6	·5	·3	1·2	26·5	·1
Barton-on-Irwell ...	10·5	21·2	2·6	1·1	·2	·5	20·8	·0
Wrexham ... ... ...	21·2	·3	4·0	·6	·2	·5	·2	·0
Pembroke ... ... ...	1·7	·1	·5	·2	5·6	21·1	·1	·0
King's Norton ... ...	·1	·3	21·0	5·5	·1	·4	·2	2·9
Camelford ... ... ...	20·8	·5	·4	·3	·7	·3	·9	·2
Bermondsey ... ...	·0	1·4	3·0	20·5	8·3	·6	·5	·0
St. George in the East ...	·0	·7	4·6	5·0	20·4	·6	·5	·1
Festiniog ... ... ...	20·3	1·2	·7	·2	4·0	·4	·7	·0
Wortley ... ... ...	13·2	9·0	20·3	·6	·1	·1	2·7	·3
Liverpool ... ... ...	·2	·9	3·9	1·8	20·1	1·0	·6	·1
Tavistock ... ... ...	20·1	1·2	3·6	·3	·6	1·1	·5	·0
Yarmouth ... ... ...	·1	·8	1·4	2·8	20·1	2·7	4·4	·0
Windsor ... ... ...	·0	·2	·7	·6	·1	20·0	·2	·0
Luton ... ... ...	·0	·2	·6	10·3	·1	·5	·1	59·6
Leighton Buzzard ...	·1	·1	·3	3·9	·2	·4	2·0	·0
Newport Pagnell ...	·0	·5	·7	·1	·7	·7	33·4	·0
Winslow ... ... ...	·0	·1	·2	·1	·1	·3	29·9	·0
St. Albans ... ... ...	·0	1·2	·7	2·3	·3	·7	3·3	·0
Berkhamstead ... ...	·0	1·9	·8	1·8	1·6	·6	2·8	·1
Yeovil ... ... ...	·2	2·0	·5	8·4	5·2	·9	3·4	·0
Hardingstone ... ...	·2	·1	·3	6·0	·1	·4	28·0	·0
Hemel Hempstead ...	·1	·1	2·7	4·2	·4	·4	·3	27·1
Towcester ... ... ...	·0	·1	·3	·1	·1	·5	26·8	·0
Bedford ... ... ...	·0	·4	·9	·4	·5	1·1	25·5	·0
Potterspury ... ... ...	·0	·2	9·7	·3	·5	·4	23·6	·0
Torrington ... ... ...	·2	·2	·6	1·3	·3	·6	·5	·0
Wycombe ... ... ...	·0	·2	·5	11·9	·3	·5	23·0	·0

## A P P E N D I X.

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### I.

IT is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to explain, that in order to make satisfactory statistical comparisons between different countries or provinces, it is highly desirable—(1) that the tracts to be compared shall in every instance be pretty compact in *form*; (2) that the respective areas (or if not, the respective populations) shall not vary widely in *magnitude*.

Many peculiarities may appear in the statistics of small or irregularly-shaped areas, which would be found to vanish, were a sufficient portion of the adjacent districts taken into account, to render them more considerable or more compact, as the case may be. Therefore, when such areas are compared with others, more extensive or less irregular in configuration, it cannot be accurately determined, without further evidence, from what causes the differences or coincidences exhibited may arise.

With a view to afford an interesting and reliable basis of comparison between the several parts of this country, the annexed table has been framed.

The six main divisions vary from a square of 93 to one of 100 miles, thus approaching sufficiently near equality of area. They are also compact enough in form.

With these figures before us, we perceive at once that the central division, though smaller, is far more populous than the rest; and we are enabled to discover that this arises (mainly) from the enormous magnitude of its manufacturing class. That the manufacturing class possesses the *maximum*, and the agricultural class almost the *minimum* power of expansion, is apparent on consideration. No ratios need be calculated here. The bare figures compare overwhelmingly one with another.

It is only necessary to add, that the *sections*, though unequal in area, are almost as compactly shaped as the divisions; and that the *groups* of which the sections are composed, sometimes include isolated registration districts not much akin to them as regards occupations.

TABLE XXXII.—*Occupations of the Male Adult Inhabitants of England and Wales under Main Divisions, Sections, and Groups of Districts.*

Divisions and Subdivisions.	Area in square miles excl. water.	Adult male population.	Adult male population belonging to						Adult males per cent. belonging to					
			Class I. Agricul-	Class II. Mining.	Class III.—Manufacture,	Class V. Commerc., &c.	Class A. See, C. Textile.	Class B. Metallic.	Class C. Sea Na- vigation.	Class A. See, C. Commerc., &c.	Class B. Textile.	Class III. Manufacture,	Class V. Commerce, &c.	
MAIN DIVISIONS:														
I. Northern .	9,922	432,654	131,073	41,016	12,285	13,518	5,631	3,105	25,592	23,640	13,3	4,2	20,5	18,5
II. Central .	8,707	1,475,780	226,163	82,878	285,256	43,603	21,168	24,979	80,476	9,5	13,43	15,3	8,5	2,9
III. Welsh .	10,049	427,925	184,510	60,484	20,978	7,733	1,961	10,608	24,580	5,0	22,1	11,8	1,1	1,7
IV. South Western .	9,028	673,272	209,718	30,111	11,526	7,546	6,221	4,318	13,618	3,8	3,4	6,3	2,0	1,3
V. South Eastern .	9,610	1,258,856	271,439	15,819	34,875	37,731	25,662	36,320	42,774	28,3	10,57	1,1	1,2	1,1
VI. East .	9,326	618,216	265,521	641	4,599	3,892	2,478	8,159	280,199	26,0	1	267	49,3	1
Totals .	56,332	4,717,013	1,248,430	266,053	333,158	207,073	101,571	58,812	119,576	22,0	3,6	57,1	4,4	1,2
SECTIONS:														
I. 1. Newcastle .	3,118	186,686	32,343	34,626	10,190	5,114	1,456	17,163	102,221	10,3	11,0	38,0	17,3	18,5
2. Carlisle .	3,122	97,119	39,043	5,046	7,652	1,344	3,409	5,113	3,141	12,5	1,6	40,2	5,2	5,2
3. Hull .	3,552	145,849	69,682	1,012	1,463	1,226	1,012	5,588	74,911	16,3	1,4	247	1,4	1,1
II. 1. Leeds .	1,295	300,719	33,322	19,595	85,447	31,540	4,663	2,617	1,219	178,603	27,7	16,3	40,1	1,1
2. Manchester .	1,916	682,052	23,561	14,291	29,116	12,375	13,512	22,458	30,5	12,1	23,6	10,2	10,5	1,6
3. Portles .	1,572	122,410	34,649	10,100	2,110	13,030	650	1,881	71,290	22,9	6,4	49,1	8,3	1,4
4. Birmingham .	975	221,860	25,802	22,627	3,546	56,099	5,262	2,984	625	11,655	26,5	23,2	8,3	1,1
5. Nottingham .	3,069	251,763	73,126	7,992	41,612	6,850	8,013	1,375	589	13,687	24,3	2,4	16,2	1,3
III. 1. Shrewsbury .	4,119	176,285	73,856	15,622	3,080	3,413	1,639	808	3,389	101,807	17,9	3,8	21,1	1,9
2. Merthyr .	5,930	250,950	80,654	34,862	1,784	17,174	1,154	1,153	7,219	144,000	13,6	6,9	22,8	1,3
IV. 1. Bristol .	3,093	243,202	82,379	5,383	7,831	4,116	3,579	2,458	3,181	108,927	26,6	1,7	50,3	3,9
2. Exeter .	4,113	207,660	94,680	1,756	3,133	1,615	1,883	1,074	4,625	108,686	23,9	4,7	27,0	1,0
3. Truro .	1,622	122,410	32,659	22,972	562	1,916	1,759	816	5,812	65,495	20,1	1,2	412	1,3
V. 1. Luton .	1,393	109,386	55,491	25	317	959	2,665	324	2,76	63,957	29,2	0	28,6	1,9
2. London .	927	732,884	44,964	217	14,370	30,124	32,630	23,033	23,253	16,812	45,5	2	74,7	3,3
3. Winchester .	6,775	44,512	170,984	686	1,132	3,792	3,136	2,305	12,761	19,736	40,3	3,8	20	4,4
VI. 1. Lincoln .	8,054	412,838	200,184	592	3,665	4,010	3,487	2,097	6,630	22,705	21,9	1	263	1,0
2. Colchester .	1,772	105,378	55,337	49	559	395	1,244	1,244	1,529	69,191	312	0	282	1,5









Sections.	Groups.	Registration districts in each group.	Area (dry land).	Adult male population.	Adult male population belonging to					
					Class I. Agriculture.	Class II. Mining.	Class III. Manufacture.	Class V. Commerce, &c.	Total of the classes specified.	
III. 2. Merthyr. <i>Continued.</i>	Secondary (coal mining). Mining & metal manufactg.	Haverfordwest, Pemroke, Narberth, Carmarthen, Llandilofawr, Llandovery ... Merthyr Tydfil, Crikhowell, Abergavenny, Pontypool, Newport, Cardiff, Bridgend, Neath, Swansea, Ilanlelly ... Westbury - on - Severn, Ross, Monmouth, Chepstow ... Bronygarth, Martley, Droitwich, Worcester, Pershore, Evesham ... Chipping Norton, Woodstock, Witney ... Lechlbury, Upton - on - Severn, Newent, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Winchcombe, Stow - on - the - Wold, Northleach, Cirencester, Fairford, Highworth, Marlborough, Devizes, Cirencester, Cricklade, Chippenham, Bath, Malmesbury, Tetbury, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury ... Stroud, Wheatenhurst, Dursley ... Ditto.	Sq. m. Acr.	36,863 1,191 565 1,426 633 414 440 433 359 303 580	16,377 1,488 119,832 22,184 26,728 15,063	399 347 29,028 8,481 11,250 8,149	212 512 15,693 2,108 200 14	136 720 92 126 716 199	1,292 4,797 242 92 187 32	20,251 70,044 11,772 52 52 32
IV. 1. Bristol	Glove manufacturing.	Sect. a. Textile.					Sect. b. Metallic.	Sect. c. Miscellaneous.	Sect. d. Sea marine.	
Woolen manufacturing.	Ditto.	Sect. a. Textile.					Sect. e. Commerce, &c.			
Bradford, Melksham, Westbury, Frome, Warminster ...	273 387	7,073	411	3,384	391	85	101	60	11,505	

2. Exeter	Coal mining.	Keynsham, Clutton ...	125 384	11,725	3,459	2,633	23	220	171	38	12	6,556
	Commercial.	Bristol, Clifton, Bedminster ...	120 433	44,666	4,449	963	351	1,595	1,650	1,296	2,422	12,726
	Agricultural.	Axbridge, Wells, Shepton Mallet, Bridgewater, Tamerton, Williton ... ... ...	732 569	41,361	19,233	307	281	327	201	195	532	21,076
	Glove manufacturing.	Shaftesbury, Sturminster, Wincanton, Sherborne, Langport, Yeovil, Chard ... ... ...	549 629	32,415	15,101	91	668	159	845	120	483	17,467
3. Truro.	Agricultural, & hemp manufacturing.	Bridport, Beaminster, Dorchester, Weymouth ... ...	368 477	20,219	8,012	445	327	134	75	129	879	10,001
	Mining.	Barnstaple, South Molton, Tiverton, Wellington, Axminster, Honiton, St. Thomas, Exeter, Crediton, Okehampton ... ... ...	1,561 363	72,777	33,577	526	1,446	632	491	441	1,001	38,114
	Agricultural.	Torrington, Bideford, Holsworthy, Stratton ... ... ...	458 511	14,259	8,271	68	14	70	99	42	508	9,072
V. 1. Luton ...	Glove manufacturing.	Newton Abbot, Totnes, Kingsbridge ... ... ...	410 510	26,629	10,486	319	397	193	172	147	1,222	12,936
	Agricultural.	Tavistock, Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Cunlford ...	768 377	28,394	11,767	5,234	152	371	106	113	338	18,081
	Dockyard.	Plymouth St. Mary, St. Germans ... ... ...	180 312	9,071	4,107	252	5	28	37	28	370	4,827
	Mining.	Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoko Damerel ... ... ...	5 215	26,672	1,111	149	203	389	320	325	2,315	4,842
	Lace manufacturing.	St. Neots, Bedford, Newport Pagnell, Potterspury, Towcester, Falmouth, Helston, Penzance, Scilly Isles ... ...	667 629	58,273	15,674	17,337	202	1,127	296	350	2,759	37,745
		Redruth, Falmouth, Helston, Penzance, Scilly Isles ... ...	1,293 255	67,664	34,480	16	179	653	1,359	167	169	37,023



han, Midhurst, Chichester, Westhampton, Westbourne, Havant, Catherington, Fareham, Droxford, Petersfield, Alresford, Alton, Hartley Wintney, Farnborough, Chertsey, Windsor, Eton, Cookham, Easthampstead, Wokingham, Reading, Basingstoke, Winchester, South Stoneham, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Lyndhurst, Christchurch, New Forest, Ringwood, Wimborne, Poole, Wareham, Blandford, Fordbridge, Romsey, Alderbury, Salisbury, Wilton, Tisbury, Mere, Amesbury, Stockbridge, Whitechurch, Andover, Pewsey, Hungerford, Kingsclere, Newbury, Bradfield, Wantage, Wallingford, Abingdon, Oxford, Headington ... ... ... 6,704 123 400,950 168,305 648 1,031 3,274 2,910 2,050 9,260 187,478 Medway ... ... ... ... 19 405 12,785 841 7 14 73 48 59 1,158 2,200 Sheppey ... ... ... ... 35 528 4,230 671 2 3 23 12 5 103 819 Portsea Island, Alverstoke ... 15 45 26,547 1,167 29 84 422 166 191 2,240 4,299	Dockyard.	VI. 1. Lincoln
Ditto.		
Ditto.		
Agricultural.		



## II.

THE two tables annexed were calculated for the Papers on Occupations, and although not appended to them, are sufficiently important to deserve insertion in this place.

In Leicester and Nottingham the proportions of women belonging to Section B. of the Fourth Class, are swelled by considerable numbers coming under the head, "Others providing Dress," probably glove knitters. An extraordinary number of women<sup>1</sup> are returned as hosiers and haberdashers (*not* manufacturers) in Mansfield district.

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In calculating the ratios of agriculturists (males) *per cent.* and *per square mile* in each registration district, I have noticed, that (excluding the small district of Hoo) the highest per-cent-age of male adult population belonging to the agricultural class was 71·0 in Holsworthy (Devon); and it appears that there were altogether twenty-three districts in which the per-cent-age exceeded 65. Nevertheless, there was no *county* in which the per-cent-age reached 55, and the high ratios in individual districts generally arose from the cause mentioned when referring to Thingoe (page 22).

Turning to densities, it becomes necessary to distinguish districts where the agricultural element enters largely into the population, from districts in which it is relatively unimportant. In the former, the agricultural population being large, cannot be much influenced except by quality of soil and manner of culture. In the latter, it is sometimes materially swelled by visitors and men in search of work, perhaps also by retired agriculturists; the densities thus becoming high even in towns, and utterly useless for purposes of comparison.

In those districts (360 in number) which exhibited a proportion of agriculturists not less than 40 per cent. of male adult population, the agricultural density in no case exceeded 42 men per square mile. There were 118 districts in which the like proportion varied from 20 to 40 per cent.; and in five only of these the density exceeded 42. In the remaining 146 districts the density did not rise above that point, except in urban and suburban localities.

We may hence conclude that even in fertile and fully cultivated

<sup>1</sup> No fewer than 399; the total number in the "North Midland Counties" of the Registrar-General being only 519.

districts the population actually engaged in agriculture rarely, if ever, exceeds 42 men per square mile. The number of districts approaching that density would be considerably less, but that there being in parts of Bedford, Essex, &c. more profitable employment for females than that furnished by agriculture, the number of women engaged in agricultural pursuits is in such places reduced to a minimum, necessitating a corresponding increase in the number of men.

As a general rule, whatever the male adult population engaged in agriculture may be, its product when multiplied by seven appears to give fully as large a total population as could be supported without manufactures, mining, or external commerce.

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It would be worth examining the proportions belonging to different classes *at each age*, if these papers had not already reached very considerable dimensions. Thus—

Males, aged	Total No.	Cotton manufacturers.	Agricultural labourers (out-door).
15—20	... 873,236	... 33,465 or 3·8 per cent.	... 105,322 or 12·1 per cent.
20—25	... 795,455	... 24,974, 3·1	... 101,214, 12·7
25—30	... 699,345	... 20,100, 2·9	... 97,099, 13·9
45—50	... 392,882	... 8,492, 2·2	... 65,128, 16·6
50—55	... 346,104	... 6,902, 2·0	... 60,227, 17·4
55—60	... 254,892	... 4,914, 1·9	... 46,868, 18·4
20 and upw.	4,717,013	... 115,717, 2·4	... 724,839, 15·4

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The areas of the registration districts may be classified thus—

From less than 1 up to 20 square miles 78 districts.

„ 20 to 40 square miles	40	„
„ 40 to 60 „	73	„
„ 60 to 100 „	195	„
„ 100 to 140 „	134	„
„ 140 to 200 „	69	„
Above 200 square miles	35	„

TABLE XXXIII.—*Numbers of Males Aged Twenty Years and Upwards Per Cent. on Population, belonging to each Section of Classes V. and VIII.*

Registration Counties.	Class V. (Commercial.)			Class VIII. (Governmental.)	
	Section A. Commerce.	Section B. Inland convey- ance, &c.	Section C. Sea navi- gation.	Section A. Internal order.	Section B. Defence.
<b>NORTHERN COUNTIES :</b>					
Northumberland ... ...	1·0	5·7	6·9	1·2	1·6
Durham ... ...	·6	5·5	10·8	·9	·4
Cumberland ... ...	·5	3·8	4·6	·8	·8
Westmoreland ... ...	·4	3·4	·4	·8	·3
York, North Riding ... ...	·3	4·2	2·5	·9	·5
, East Riding ... ...	1·3	7·4	5·9	1·6	1·7
, West Riding ... ...	·8	4·8	·6	·7	·5
Lancaster ... ...	2·3	6·8	4·0	1·2	1·1
Chester ... ...	1·6	6·9	1·9	1·1	·9
<b>MIDLAND COUNTIES :</b>					
Derby ... ...	·6	4·9	·3	·7	·5
Nottingham ... ...	·6	5·4	·2	·8	·9
Leicester ... ...	·5	4·8	·2	·8	·8
Stafford ... ...	·7	5·1	·2	·8	·5
Warwick ... ...	1·5	6·3	·3	1·0	·9
Worcester ... ...	1·1	5·3	·2	1·2	·6
<b>WESTERN COUNTIES :</b>					
Salop ... ...	·5	4·8	·1	1·0	·6
Hereford ... ...	·4	3·5	·1	1·1	·5
North Wales ... ...	·3	3·5	2·5	·7	·3
South Wales ... ...	·4	3·3	3·7	·8	1·5
Monmouth ... ...	·6	3·6	2·3	·7	·9
<b>SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES :</b>					
Gloucester ... ...	1·5	6·3	2·3	1·7	1·2
Wilts ... ...	·3	4·0	·2	1·1	1·2
Somerset ... ...	·6	4·1	1·4	1·2	1·1
<b>EASTERN COUNTIES :</b>					
Lincoln ... ...	·4	6·6	1·4	·8	·5
Rutland ... ...	·3	6·1	·2	·6	·5
Northampton ... ...	·4	5·5	·3	·8	2·0
Norfolk ... ...	·6	4·9	2·3	1·2	1·2
Suffolk ... ...	·4	4·1	1·9	1·1	1·1
Essex ... ...	·5	4·8	2·0	1·3	·9
Cambridge ... ...	·5	5·4	·3	·9	·6
Huntingdon ... ...	·4	5·8	·1	·8	·6
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES :</b>					
Bedford ... ...	·4	4·4	·2	·7	·7
Hertford ... ...	·4	6·2	·3	1·0	·5
Middlesex ... ...	1·0	8·1	·3	2·4	1·5
Buckingham ... ...	·3	4·5	·2	·8	·6
Oxford ... ...	·4	5·6	·2	·8	·5

TABLE XXXIII.—*continued.*

Registration Counties.	Class V. (Commercial.)			Class VIII. (Governmental.)	
	Section A. Commercee.	Section B. Inland convey- ance, &c.	Section C. Sea navi- gation.	Section A. Internal order.	Section B. Defence.
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:</b>					
Berks ... ... ... ...	·4	5·3	·5	1·0	2·9
Surrey ... ... ... ...	·8	6·3	·2	1·9	1·5
London ... ... ... ...	3·5	9·9	3·6	3·5	3·6
<b>SOUTHERN COUNTIES:</b>					
Kent ... ... ... ...	·5	5·1	4·2	1·7	8·6
Sussex ... ... ... ...	·6	7·2	1·4	1·8	1·3
Hants ... ... ... ...	·6	4·4	4·7	1·7	12·0
Dorset ... ... ... ...	·5	3·8	3·4	1·8	1·3
Devon ... ... ... ...	·7	3·6	3·6	1·5	5·9
Cornwall ... ... ... ...	·5	2·9	3·9	1·2	1·5
England and Wales ...	1·2	5·9	2·5	1·4	1·9

TABLE XXXIV.—*Numbers of Females Aged Twenty Years and Upwards, included in Class I. (excepting those Returned as Relatives of Farmers, and as Engaged about Animals), in Section B. of Class IV., and in Class VI.*

Registration Counties.	Class I. (part of.) Agricul- tural.	Sec. B. Class IV. Clothing, &c., pro- viders.	Class VI. Menial.	Per cent. on total number of females aged twenty years and upwards.		
				Class I. (part of.)	Sec. B. Class IV.	Class VI.
<b>NORTHERN COUNTIES:</b>						
Northumberland ... ...	4,023	6,875	8,049	4·7	8·0	9·4
Durham ... ... ...	2,576	7,635	7,639	2·4	7·0	7·0
Cumberland ... ... ...	3,729	4,037	4,927	6·7	7·3	8·9
Westmorland ... ...	957	1,182	1,814	6·0	7·4	11·3
York, North Riding ...	2,744	4,501	5,724	5·0	8·2	10·4
" East Riding ...	1,257	7,646	8,726	1·7	10·3	11·8
" West Riding ...	5,099	26,615	23,087	1·4	7·4	6·4
Lancaster ... ... ...	4,419	47,045	61,795	·8	8·1	10·6
Chester ... ... ...	2,247	8,618	12,538	1·9	7·2	10·5
<b>MIDLAND COUNTIES:</b>						
Derby ... ... ... ...	1,714	5,673	5,207	2·4	8·0	7·3
Nottingham ... ... ...	1,595	9,322	6,639	1·9	11·3	8·0
Leicester ... ... ...	1,181	7,112	5,767	1·8	10·8	8·8
Stafford ... ... ...	1,844	12,633	12,250	1·1	7·9	7·6
Warwick ... ... ...	1,952	14,886	13,298	1·4	11·0	9·8
Worcester ... ... ...	2,119	6,963	8,368	2·9	9·6	11·5

TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

Registration Counties.	Class I. (part of) Agricultural.	Sec. B. Class IV. Clothing, &c., pro- viders.	Class VI. Menial.	Per cent. on total number of females aged twenty years and upwards.		
				Class I. part of.)	Sec. B. Class IV.	Class VI.
<b>WESTERN COUNTIES:</b>						
Salop ... ... ...	2,139	5,205	8,052	3·1	7·7	11·9
Hereford ... ... ...	1,392	2,633	3,557	4·9	9·3	12·6
North Wales ... ...	8,029	7,217	8,838	7·2	6·4	7·9
South Wales ... ...	11,083	11,437	12,070	6·6	6·9	7·8
Monmouth ... ... ...	1,222	3,610	3,626	2·7	8·0	8·0
<b>SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES:</b>						
Gloucester ... ... ...	4,254	16,990	15,523	3·3	13·2	14·6
Wilts ... ... ...	6,192	5,408	6,059	9·2	8·0	9·0
Somerset ... ... ...	5,945	17,516	16,800	4·4	12·8	12·4
<b>EASTERN COUNTIES:</b>						
Lincoln ... ... ...	1,978	7,959	12,913	1·9	7·5	12·1
Rutland ... ... ...	130	517	772	2·0	7·8	11·6
Northampton ... ...	1,356	8,251	5,021	2·4	14·2	8·6
Norfolk ... ... ...	3,963	13,798	12,800	3·1	10·9	10·2
Suffolk ... ... ...	2,648	8,299	9,015	2·8	8·9	9·7
Essex ... ... ...	2,107	7,516	9,590	2·3	8·1	10·4
Cambridge ... ... ...	2,206	4,380	5,232	4·3	8·5	10·2
Huntingdon ... ...	439	1,162	1,275	2·8	7·4	8·1
<b>SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:</b>						
Bedford ... ... ...	596	5,637	2,556	1·7	15·9	7·2
Hertford ... ... ...	996	4,230	4,773	2·1	9·0	10·1
Middlesex ... ... ...	965	4,654	8,044	2·2	10·4	17·9
Buckingham ... ...	883	3,198	3,451	2·2	8·0	8·7
Oxford ... ... ...	1,715	4,356	4,822	3·7	9·4	10·4
Berks ... ... ...	3,496	5,852	6,776	6·4	10·7	12·4
Surrey ... ... ...	732	5,147	9,527	1·3	9·0	16·7
London ... ... ...	1,982	123,525	138,262	3	16·2	18·1
<b>SOUTHERN COUNTIES:</b>						
Kent ... ... ... ...	1,963	11,365	16,994	1·5	8·5	12·7
Sussex ... ... ... ...	1,388	9,059	14,657	1·5	9·6	15·6
Hants ... ... ... ...	1,472	12,426	14,528	1·3	11·0	12·9
Dorset ... ... ... ...	2,387	5,322	4,906	4·7	10·5	9·7
Devon ... ... ... ...	5,365	20,020	21,398	3·1	11·5	12·3
Cornwall ... ... ...	3,906	8,130	8,738	3·9	8·2	8·8
England and Wales ...	120,418	515,652	580,768	2·4	10·1	11·4

\* \* No correction has been introduced in this table for shoemakers, straw-hat manufacturers, &c., properly attributable to Class III., for which, see pp. 58—9.

*On the Increase of Population in England and Wales between  
1841 and 1851.*

It will be readily acknowledged that a great deal of labour may be usefully bestowed in investigating and re-arranging the figures of the last census. In the present paper it is proposed to do something towards obtaining a correct general idea of the changes in population between 1841 and 1851 in the different parts of England and Wales, especially those distinguished for manufacturing, mining, or commercial industry.

The aggregate increase of population in England and Wales during the above-named period was as follows:—

Population returned in 1851 . . . . .	17,927,609
Less, persons on board vessels, not included in 1841	45,295
	17,882,314
Population returned in 1841 . . . . .	15,914,148
Increase . . . . .	1,968,166
Or about 12½ per cent.	

The above increase was, however, very unequally distributed, and in some districts of considerable extent there was even a decrease.

In the following details the counties referred to are registration counties (consisting of groups of registration districts), and North and South Wales, London, and each of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, are treated as if counties, making 45 in all.

The populations of 14 registration counties increased more rapidly than the average rate.

Durham . . . . .	at 25·5 per cent.
Lancaster . . . . .	21·4 "
London . . . . .	20·8 "
Stafford . . . . .	19·2 "
Warwick . . . . .	17·3 "
Monmouth . . . . .	16·8 "
Bedford . . . . .	15·5 "
Chester . . . . .	14·9 "
South Wales . . . . .	14·1 "
York, East Riding . . . . .	13·9 "
York, West Riding . . . . .	13·8 "
Northumberland . . . . .	13·2 "
Hampshire . . . . .	13·1 "
Cambridge . . . . .	12·9 "

In the remaining counties the rate of increase was below the average, and in Wilts there was a decrease of about three-fourths per cent., ascribable to the temporary presence, in 1841, of labourers employed on the Great Western Railway. Table I. gives the population and rate of increase in each county.

Turning next to the most notable manufacturing, mining, and commercial districts, we find that in the cotton manufacturing district around Manchester there was an increase of 19 per cent., in the cloth manufacturing district of Huddersfield and Leeds of 13 per cent., in the worsted manufacturing district of Bradford and Halifax of 26 per cent., in the Nottingham and Leicester hosiery and lace manufacturing district of 9 per cent., in the Coventry silk manufacturing district of 15 per cent., in the South Staffordshire and Birmingham coal mining and metal manufacturing district of 27 per cent., in the metal manufacturing district of Sheffield and the vicinity of 18 per cent., in the Staffordshire pottery district of 24 per cent., in the Northampton shoemaking district of 15 per cent., in the Newcastle coal and shipping district of 25 per cent., in the South Wales similar district of 27 per cent., and in the Cornish mining district of 5 per cent. In the districts comprising Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, the increase was at 35, 9, and 21 per cent. respectively; and in those containing the dock-yard ports of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Pembroke, it was at 24, 29, 11, and 16 per cent. respectively.

Table II. exhibits the increase of population in the most important manufacturing and mining districts, and in the principal seaports.

The total population of the districts included in Table II. amounted to 8,676,628 in 1841, and 10,324,854 in 1851, showing 18.6 per cent. increase. The remainder of the country possessed 7,237,520 inhabitants in 1841, and 7,602,755 in 1851, increase only 4.9 per cent. Nevertheless, in this remaining portion some places experienced a rapid increase, while in others a decrease took place. These latter are chiefly in the west of England, in North Wales, and among the hills in the north of England. A good deal of disturbance in the populations of parts of the south-eastern counties was caused by the migrations of railway labourers, which gave rise in several instances to a considerable decrease.

Table III. exhibits those registration districts wherein the increase exceeded 20 per cent. These are all included in Table II., except Brighton and Hastings, and the mining districts of Morpeth and Haltwhistle, the last mentioned owing its position in this table to the temporary presence of railway labourers. Many of them are suburban districts of large towns, or contain such districts. In such cases the rate of increase deserves little or no attention, except in combination with that of the rest of the town.

In many other places an increase took place exceeding 20 per cent.,

but not sufficiently great to raise that of the entire registration districts which contain them to that rate. Among them may be noticed York, Lincoln, Gloucester, Winchester, Crewe, Rugby, Swindon, Slough, Torquay, Ryde, Tunbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Leamington, Holyhead, and Croydon.

Table IV. exhibits those places situated in registration districts not included in Table II., wherein a considerable increase of population has taken place.

Disregarding the decrease in certain districts of the metropolis occasioned by public improvements, &c. there are yet 92 registration districts out of 588 in the remainder of the country, wherein the population decreased to a greater or less extent. In many of these the decrease is explained by the presence of railway labourers in 1841, since removed; in several others, by the temporary residence in that year of persons attending races, fairs, watering-places, or village feasts, also of gipsies and persons employed in the hay harvest. The removal of military from Canterbury accounts for the decrease in that district.

The number of registration districts exhibiting a decrease not explained by any of the above-named circumstances, and amounting to at least 3 per cent. is 28, as shown in Table V.

The great depression in the West of England cloth manufacture accounts for the decrease in Bradford, Westbury, Stroud, and Dursley.<sup>1</sup> In Helston the cessation of work in certain mines, and in Bellingham the stoppage of an iron work, have caused a remarkable decrease. In Torrington, Holsworthy, and Stratton, the decrease is ascribed to emigration and the removal of persons to the large towns and mining districts, partly consequent on the depressed state of agriculture in those parts. In Okehampton, the decrease is ascribed to the decline of the woollen trade, which in 1841 was carried on to a considerable extent, particularly at Chagford. That in Todmorden is ascribed to depression of manufactures, and that in Salisbury to the cessation of work at an iron foundry, and to cholera. In Beaminster, a sailcloth factory had been discontinued. To the decline of handloom weaving, occasioned by the substitution of steam power, the decrease in Sedbergh is partly attributed. That in Pateley Bridge is ascribed to failure of lead mines and stoppage of factories, that in Castle Ward to cessation of work at collieries and stoppage of a spinning mill, that in Shepton Mallet to depression in the silk manufacture and several other causes, and that in Newtown (Montgomery) to the decline of the flannel manufacture. The causes of decrease in the remaining

<sup>1</sup> The parish of Uley, in Dursley district, had in 1801 a population of 1724 persons, which increased to 2655 by 1821, but has since been gradually decreasing, and was in 1851 only 1327; the decline is attributed to the discontinuance of the woollen cloth manufacture in the parish.

districts are not explained, but it is usually mentioned that emigration or migration, or both, have taken place.

I must not omit to observe, that a decrease more or less important has taken place in seven contiguous registration districts<sup>1</sup> in Devon and Cornwall, covering together the large area of almost a thousand square miles; besides, in South Devon, Totnes, Kingsbridge, and Plympton St. Mary, which cover nearly 400 more, and the districts of Honiton and Axminster on the eastern border of the same county. In North Wilts and the adjacent parts of Gloucestershire, is another group of districts<sup>2</sup> of considerable extent (950 square miles), though possessing a very irregular boundary, where also a decrease has taken place. The largest group of this character is, however, that including parts of Montgomery, Salop, &c.,<sup>3</sup> together covering above 1500 square miles. In the country further north, Lancaster, Garstang, Clitheroe, Sedbergh, Settle, Askriigg, and East Ward, cover together about 1200 square miles. These are the four largest groups of decreasing populations, and they are all surrounded by extensive districts of barely progressive character.

To facilitate a comprehension of the principal sites and causes of the increase of population during the half century, 1801-51, Table VI. is annexed.

On examining this table, it will be seen that not only have our principal manufacturing, mining, and commercial districts received the largest accessions to their populations, but that the rate is very steadily maintained, the figures for the aggregate of the districts specified (disregarding embodied militia), being—

Increase 1801-11 . . .	618,170 persons, or 19·65 per cent.		
" 1811-21 . . .	873,010	"	23·19
" 1821-31 . . .	1,129,854	"	24·37
" 1831-41 . . .	1,282,095	"	22·23
" 1841-51 . . .	1,435,914	"	20·37

While in the remainder of the country, including several similar but less important districts, the increase was—

In 1801-11 . . .	577,070 persons, or 10·04 per cent.		
1811-21 . . .	1,027,940 <sup>4</sup>	"	16·26
1821-31 . . .	772,669	"	10·51
1831-41 . . .	706,811	"	8·70
1841-51 . . .	529,732	"	6·00

Showing a remarkable decline.

<sup>1</sup> South Molton, Crediton, Okehampton, Torrington, Holsworthy, Bideford and Stratton.

<sup>2</sup> Stroud, Dursley, Thornbury, Chipping Sodbury, Chippenham, Cricklade, Calne, Bradford, Melksham, Westbury, Warminster, Frome, Shepton Mallet, Mere, Shaftesbury.

<sup>3</sup> Wem, Ellesmere, Oswestry, Llanfyllin, Montgomery, Newtown, Machynlleth, Dolgelly, and Bala registration districts.

<sup>4</sup> The large increase in 1811-21 must have been partly occasioned by the return of the army after the Peace. Looking at the great comparative increase of males, and the

I have thus endeavoured, without unnecessary comment, to point out the localities of remarkable increase and of decrease in the country at large, and particularly in the business districts. That I have done so briefly, will probably render all the easier the attainment of that correct general idea which it is the object of this paper to produce.<sup>1</sup>

extensive distribution of this considerable addition to the population, there can be no doubt about the matter. In the whole country the increase of males was 976,714, and of females 859,266, total, 1,835,980. The increase of males was greater than that of females in every county except Cambridge and Westmorland.

<sup>1</sup> The increase in the principal *parliamentary boroughs* was—

	In Liverpool from 286,487 in 1841, to 375,955 in 1851.	
Manchester	242,983	316,213
Birmingham	182,922	232,841
Leeds	152,084	172,270
Bristol	124,250	137,328
Sheffield	111,091	135,310
Wolverhampton	93,245	119,748
Bradford	66,715	103,778
Newcastle	70,337	87,784
Salford	68,286	85,108
Hull	67,308	84,690
Stoke-upon-Trent	68,444	84,027
Oldham	60,451	72,357
Portsmouth	53,032	72,096
Brighton	49,170	69,673
Preston	50,887	69,542
Norwich	61,846	68,195
Sunderland	53,335	67,394
Merthyr Tydfil	43,031	63,080
Bolton	51,029	61,171
Leicester	50,806	60,584
Nottingham	52,360	57,407
Bath	53,196	54,240
Stockport	50,154	53,835
Plymouth	36,520	52,221
Devonport	43,532	50,159

TABLE I.—*Increase in Population in Registration Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
London ... ... ...	1,948,417	2,362,236	7,814	406,005	20·8
Surrey ... ... ...	187,868	202,521	...	14,653	7·8
Kent ... ... ...	447,115	485,021	4,178	33,728	7·5+
Sussex ... ... ...	302,460	339,604	550	36,594	12·1
Hants ... ... ...	352,048	402,016	3,993	45,975	13·1
Berks ... ... ...	190,372	199,224	...	8,852	4·6
Middlesex ... ... ...	140,847	150,606	...	9,759	6·9
Hertford ... ... ...	162,394	173,962	...	11,568	7·1
Buckingham ... ...	138,248	143,655	...	5,407	3·9
Oxford ... ... ...	163,216	170,247	...	7,031	4·3
Northampton ... ...	199,208	213,844	...	14,636	7·3
Huntingdon ... ...	55,565	60,319	...	4,754	8·6
Bedford ... ... ...	112,378	129,805	...	17,427	15·5+
Cambridge ... ...	169,638	191,894	401	21,855	12·9
Essex ... ... ...	320,811	344,130	1,131	22,188	6·9
Suffolk ... ... ...	314,681	336,136	287	21,168	6·7
Norfolk ... ... ...	405,124	433,716	591	28,001	6·9
Wilts ... ... ...	242,772	240,966	...	-1,806	-7
Dorset ... ... ...	167,876	177,095	303	8,916	5·3
Devon ... ... ...	537,270	572,330	3,584	31,476	5·9
Cornwall ... ... ...	343,321	356,641	1,439	11,881	3·5-
Somerset ... ... ...	448,793	456,259	128	7,338	1·6
Gloucester ... ... ...	395,533	419,514	1,349	22,632	5·7
Hereford ... ... ...	96,515	99,120	...	2,605	2·7
Salop ... ... ...	241,685	244,898	...	3,213	1·3
Stafford ... ... ...	528,867	639,545	...	101,678	19·2
Worcester ... ... ...	230,387	258,733	...	28,346	12·3
Warwick ... ... ...	409,138	480,120	...	70,982	17·3
Leicester ... ... ...	220,304	234,957	...	14,653	6·7
Rutland ... ... ...	23,151	24,272	...	1,121	4·8
Lincoln ... ... ...	356,226	400,236	633	43,377	12·2
Nottingham ... ... ...	270,731	294,350	...	23,649	8·7
Derby ... ... ...	239,791	260,693	...	20,902	8·7
Chester ... ... ...	368,400	423,526	192	54,934	14·9
Lancaster ... ... ...	1,698,609	2,067,301	4,774	363,918	21·4
York, West Riding ...	1,176,514	1,340,651	649	162,888	13·8
,, East ... ...	221,376	254,352	2,180	30,796	13·9
,, North ,, ...	186,226	194,644	258	8,160	4·4
Durham ... ... ...	326,043	411,679	2,636	83,000	25·5-
Northumberland ...	266,020	303,568	2,330	35,218	13·2
Cumberland ... ...	178,038	195,492	654	16,770	9·4
Westmoreland ... ...	56,609	58,387	7	1,771	3·1
Monmouth ... ... ...	151,021	177,130	789	25,320	16·8
South Wales ... ...	529,364	607,456	3,474	74,618	14·1
North Wales ... ...	388,162	404,328	941	15,225	3·9
Travellers on railroads, &c. ... ... ...	5,016				
England and Wales	15,914,148	17,927,609	45,295	1,968,166	12·4

## Summary of TABLE II.

Manufacturing and mining districts, and commercial and dockyard towns.	Population.		Persons on board vessels 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Percent.
Manchester cotton district	1,321,485	1,571,007	57	249,465	18·9
Leeds cloth district ...	382,325	432,093	...	49,768	13·0
Bradford worsted district	277,401	348,825	...	71,424	25·7
Nottingham, &c., lace, &c., district ...	333,582	362,990	...	29,408	8·8
Cheshire silk district	77,332	86,358	...	9,026	11·7
Norwich , ,	61,846	68,195	...	6,349	10·3
Coventry , ,	60,628	69,834	...	9,206	15·2
Derby , ,	35,019	43,684	...	8,665	24·7
Leigh , ,	28,552	32,734	...	4,182	14·6
Carlisle cotton district	36,159	41,557	5	5,393	14·9
Kendal woollen cloth district	34,832	36,572	7	1,733	5·0
Barnsley linen district	30,935	34,980	...	4,045	13·1
West of England cloth district ...	57,808	56,201	...	- 1,607	- 2·8
Kidderminster carpet district	29,407	32,917	...	3,510	11·9
South Staffordshire, &c., coal, &c., district	534,827	677,307	...	142,480	26·6
Sheffield metal district	175,458	206,634	...	31,176	17·8
Coalbrookdale iron district	46,153	48,356	...	2,203	4·8
Staffordshire pottery district	80,617	99,858	...	19,241	23·9
Northampton shoe district	48,068	55,224	...	7,156	14·9
Stafford , , ,	20,292	22,787	...	2,495	12·3
Newcastle coal, &c., district	402,272	509,085	4,876	101,937	25·3
Cumberland coal, &c., district	65,669	74,124	679	7,776	11·8
Yorkshire coal district	45,698	48,956	...	3,258	7·1
Prescot , , ,	43,739	56,074	...	12,335	28·2
South Wales coal, &c., district	324,848	415,993	3,498	87,647	27·0
Derbyshire coal district	39,380	45,795	...	6,415	16·3
Potteries , , ,	19,489	20,814	...	1,325	6·8
Leicestershire , , ,	24,234	25,895	...	1,661	6·9
Wrexham , , ,	39,558	42,295	...	2,737	6·9
Somersetshire , , ,	25,190	25,227	...	37	·1
Forest of Dean mining district	15,775	18,124	...	2,349	14·9
Cornish mining district	247,897	261,123	416	12,810	5·2
Devon , , ,	23,995	27,850	...	3,855	16·1
Northern lead mining district	50,921	58,639	...	7,718	15·2
Flintshire lead mining district	40,798	41,047	143	106	·3
Cardiganshire lead mining district	22,242	23,753	40	1,471	6·6
Welsh slate quarrying district	69,870	77,438	482	7,086	10·1
Cornish slate quarrying district	8,063	8,448	4	381	4·7
COMMERCIAL TOWNS:—					
London ...	1,975,337	2,396,631	7,814	413,480	20·9
Liverpool ...	343,467	468,672	4,530	120,675	35·1

Summary of TABLE II.—*continued.*

Manufacturing and mining districts, and commercial and dockyard towns.	Population.		Persons on board vessels 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Percent.
<b>COMMERCIAL TOWNS:—</b>					
Bristol ... ... ...	166,327	181,809	841	14,641	8·8
Hull ... ... ...	77,367	95,389	2,059	15,963	20·6
Southampton ... ...	39,796	50,072	287	9,989	25·1
14 others ... ... ...	275,902	322,693	3,472	43,319	15·7
<b>DOCKYARD TOWNS:—</b>					
Portsmouth ... ... ...	66,568	89,034	3,213	19,253	28·9
Plymouth ... ... ...	80,052	102,380	3,236	19,092	23·8
Chatham ... ... ...	37,616	42,796	903	4,277	11·4
Sheerness ... ... ...	10,858	13,385	1,227	1,300	12·0
Pembroke ... ... ...	19,670	22,960	74	3,216	16·3
<b>MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS (FEMALES):—</b>					
Buckinghamshire lace district ... ... ...	166,531	175,904	...	9,373	5·6
Luton straw-hat, &c., district ... ... ...	17,913	25,087	...	7,174	40·0
Hertfordshire plait district ... ... ...	104,422	114,139	...	9,717	9·3
Essex plait district ...	33,738	36,834	...	3,096	9·2
Shardlow (Derbyshire) lace district ... ...	32,629	32,322	...	— 307	— 9
Yeovil glove district ...	27,884	28,463	...	579	2·1
Torrington, , , ...	18,187	17,491	...	— 696	— 3·8
Totals ... ... ...	8,676,628	10,324,854	37,863	1,610,363	18·6

TABLE II.—*Increase of Population in Manufacturing and Mining Districts, and Commercial and Dockyard Towns.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
<b>1 MANCHESTER COTTON DISTRICT:</b>					
Skipton ... ...	28,735	28,766	...	31	·1
Clitheroe ... ...	23,017	22,368	...	— 649	— 2·8
Preston ... ...	77,201	96,545	57	19,287	25·0
Blackburn ... ...	75,088	90,738	...	15,650	20·8
Burnley ... ...	54,202	63,868	...	9,666	17·8
Haslingden ... ...	41,290	50,424	...	9,134	22·1
Todmorden ... ...	31,656	29,727	...	— 1,929	— 6·1
Rochdale ... ...	60,578	72,515	...	11,937	19·7
Oldham ... ...	72,408	86,788	...	14,380	19·9
Ashton under Lyne	101,605	119,199	...	17,594	17·3
Hayfield ... ...	24,093	29,712	...	5,619	23·3
Stockport ... ...	85,678	90,208	...	4,530	5·3
Manchester ... ...	192,403	228,433	...	36,030	18·7

<sup>1</sup> There are many coal miners in this district, especially in Wigan registration district. The word district has here a double meaning—for example, Skipton is a registration district in the manufacturing district around Manchester.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Salford ... ...	70,224	87,523	...	17,299	24·6
Chorlton ... ...	77,107	123,841	...	46,734	60·6
Barton on Irwell...	26,316	31,585	...	5,269	20·0
Bury ... ... ...	77,497	88,815	...	11,318	14·6
Bolton ... ... ...	97,529	114,712	...	17,183	17·6
Wigan ... ... ...	66,022	77,539	...	11,517	17·4
Chorley ... ...	38,836	37,701	...	-1,135	-2·9
	1,321,485	1,571,007	57	249,465	18·9
LEEDS CLOTH DIST.:					
Otley ... ... ...	27,080	28,644	...	1,564	5·8
Leeds ... ... ...	88,741	101,343	...	12,602	14·2
Hunslet ... ...	79,955	88,679	...	8,724	10·9
Dewsbury ... ...	60,709	71,768	...	11,059	18·2
Huddersfield ...	109,011	123,860	...	14,849	13·6
Saddleworth ...	16,829	17,799	...	970	5·8
	382,325	432,093	...	49,768	13·0
BRADFORD WORSTED DISTRICT:					
Keighley ... ...	36,167	45,903	...	9,736	26·9
Bradford ... ...	132,161	181,964	...	49,803	37·7
Halifax ... ...	109,073	120,958	...	11,885	10·9
	277,401	348,825	...	71,424	25·7
NOTTINGHAM AND LEICESTER HO-SIERY AND LACE DISTRICT:					
Mansfield ... ...	27,627	30,146	...	2,519	9·1
Belper ... ... ...	46,233	46,872	...	639	1·4
Basford ... ...	59,627	64,923	...	5,296	8·9
Nottingham ...	53,091	58,419	...	5,328	10·0
Radford ... ...	22,473	26,776	...	4,303	19·1
Loughborough ...	24,669	25,368	...	699	2·8
Barrow on Soar ...	19,695	20,059	...	364	1·8
Leicester ... ...	50,853	60,642	...	9,789	19·2
Blaby ... ... ...	13,699	14,190	...	491	3·6
Hiuncley ... ...	15,615	15,595	...	-20	-1
	333,582	362,990	...	29,408	8·8
CHESHIRE SILK DIS.:					
Macclesfield ...	56,035	63,327	...	7,292	13·0
Leek ... ... ...	21,297	23,031	...	1,734	8·1
	77,332	86,358	...	9,026	11·7
NORWICH SILK DIST.:					
Norwich ... ...	61,846	68,195	...	6,349	10·3
COVENTRY SILK DIS.:					
Coventry ... ...	31,032	36,812	...	5,780	18·6
Foleshill ... ...	17,346	19,490	...	2,144	12·4
Nuneaton ... ...	12,250	13,532	...	1,282	10·5
	60,628	69,834	...	9,206	15·2

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
DERBY SILK DIST.:					
Derby ... ... ...	35,019	43,684	...	8,665	24·7
LEIGH SILK DIST.:					
Leigh ... ... ...	28,552	32,734	...	4,182	14·6
CARLISLE COTTON DISTRICT:					
Carlisle ... ...	36,159	41,557	5	5,393	14·9
KENDAL WOOLLEN CLOTH DIST.:					
Kendal ... ...	34,832	36,572	7	1,733	5·0
BARNESLEY LINEN DISTRICT:					
Barnsley ... ...	30,935	34,980	...	4,045	13·1
1 WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTH DIST.:					
Stroud ... ... ...	38,929	37,386	...	-1,543	-4·0
Melksham ... ...	18,879	18,815	...	-64	-·3
	57,808	56,201	...	-1,607	-2·8
KIDDERMINSTER CAR- PET DISTRICT:					
Kidderminster ...	29,407	32,917	...	3,510	11·9
S. STAFFORDSHIRE & BIRMINGHAM COAL & METAL DISTRICT:					
Wolverhampton ...	80,721	104,158	...	23,437	29·0
Stourbridge ... ...	47,929	57,350	...	9,421	19·7
Dudley ... ... ...	86,053	106,530	...	20,477	23·8
Walsall ... ...	34,253	43,044	...	8,791	25·7
West Bromwich ...	52,578	69,729	...	17,151	32·6
Birmingham ...	138,215	173,951	...	35,736	25·9
Aston ... ... ...	50,977	66,852	...	15,875	31·1
King's Norton ...	21,674	30,871	...	9,197	42·4
Bromsgrove ... ..	22,427	24,822	...	2,395	10·7
	534,827	677,307	...	142,480	26·6
SHEFFIELD METAL DISTRICT:					
Sheffield ... ...	85,293	103,626	...	18,333	21·5
Ecclesall Bierlow	31,625	37,914	...	6,289	19·9
Wortley ... ...	29,755	32,012	...	2,257	7·6
Rotherham ... ...	28,785	33,082	...	4,297	14·9
	175,458	206,634	...	31,176	17·8
COALBROOKDALE IRON DISTRICT:					
Madeley ... ...	26,255	27,627	...	1,372	5·2
Wellington ... ...	19,898	20,729	...	831	4·2
	46,153	48,356	...	2,203	4·8

<sup>1</sup> There are two groups of Registration Districts in the West of England occupied in the Cloth manufacture; Stroud is in one, and Melksham in the other.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
STAFFORDSHIRE POT- TERY DISTRICT:					
Stoke-upon-Trent	47,951	57,942	...	9,991	20·8
Wolstanton... ...	32,666	41,916	...	9,250	28·3
	80,617	99,858	...	19,241	23·9
NORTHAMPTON SHOE DISTRICT:					
Northampton ...	28,121	33,857	...	5,736	20·4
Wellingborough ...	19,947	21,367	...	1,420	7·1
	48,068	55,224	...	7,156	14·9
STAFFORD SHOE DIS.:					
Stafford ... ...	20,292	22,787	...	2,495	12·3
NEWCASTLE COAL AND SHIPPING DIST.:					
Tynemouth ... ...	55,619	64,248	1,015	7,614	13·7
Newcastle ... ...	71,844	89,156	1,225	16,087	22·4
Gateshead ... ...	38,747	48,081	...	9,334	24·1
South Shields ...	28,913	35,790	668	6,209	21·5
Sunderland ... ...	56,226	70,576	714	13,636	24·3
Chester-le-street...	18,357	20,907	...	2,550	13·9
Houghton-le-Spring	16,070	19,564	...	3,494	21·7
Easington ... ...	15,740	21,795	317	5,738	36·5
Durham ... ...	38,853	55,951	...	17,098	44·0
Auckland ... ...	21,988	30,083	...	8,095	36·8
Stockton ... ...	39,915	52,934	937	12,082	30·3
	402,272	509,085	4,876	101,997	25·3
CUMBERLAND COAL DISTRICT:					
Whitehaven ...	29,988	35,614	317	5,309	17·7
Cockermouth ...	35,681	38,510	362	2,467	6·9
	65,669	74,124	679	7,776	11·8
YORKSHIRE COAL DISTRICT:					
Wakefield ... ...	45,698	48,956	...	3,258	7·1
PRESCOT COAL DIST.:					
Prescot ... ...	43,739	56,074	...	12,335	28·2
SOUTH WALES COAL AND SHIPPING DISTRICT:					
Newport ... ...	33,057	43,472	732	9,683	29·3
Pontypool ... ...	25,038	27,993	...	2,955	11·8
Abergavenny ...	50,845	59,229	...	8,384	16·5
Crickhowell ...	17,676	21,697	...	4,021	22·7
Merthyr Tydvil ...	52,863	76,804	...	23,941	45·3
Cardiff ... ...	32,557	46,491	2,086	11,848	36·4

<sup>1</sup> In Yorkshire coal mining is not confined to Wakefield district, but in that district the number of manufacturers is less than that of coal miners, which is not the case in Barnsley, &c.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels. 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Bridgend ... ...	21,355	23,422	31	2,036	9·5
Neath ... ...	32,626	46,471	229	13,616	41·7
Swansea ... ...	38,649	46,907	240	8,018	20·7
Llanelli ... ...	20,182	23,507	180	3,145	15·6
	324,848	415,993	3,498	87,647	27·0
<sup>1</sup> DERBYSHIRE COAL DISTRICT:					
Chesterfield ...	39,380	45,795	...	6,415	16·3
<sup>2</sup> POTTERIES COAL DISTRICT:					
Newcastle-under-Lyme ... ...	19,489	20,814	...	1,325	6·8
LEICESTERSHIRE COAL DISTRICT:					
Ashby de la Zouch	24,234	25,895	...	1,661	6·9
WREXHAM COAL DISTRICT:					
Wrexham ... ...	39,558	42,295	...	2,737	6·9
SOMERSETSHIRE COAL DISTRICT:					
Clutton ... ...	25,190	25,227	...	37	·1
FOREST OF DEAN MINING DIST.:					
Westbury-on-Severn ... ...	15,775	18,124	...	2,349	14·9
CORNISH MINING DISTRICT:					
Penzance ... ...	50,114	53,517	63	3,340	6·7
Helston ... ...	32,538	28,402	...	—4,136	—12·7
Redruth ... ...	48,047	53,628	60	5,521	11·5
Truro ... ...	43,148	42,270	61	—939	—2·2
St. Austell ... ...	31,408	32,073	154	511	1·6
Liskeard ... ...	26,475	33,831	41	7,315	27·6
St. Columb ... ...	16,167	17,402	37	1,198	7·4
	£247,897	261,123	416	12,810	5·2
DEVON MINING DISTRICT:					
Tavistock ... ...	23,995	27,850	...	3,855	16·1
NORTHERN LEAD MINING DIST.:					
Hexham ... ...	27,927	30,436	..	2,509	9·0
Alston ... ...	6,062	6,816	...	754	12·4
Weardale ... ...	10,174	14,567	...	4,393	43·2
Reeth ... ...	6,758	6,820	...	62	·9
	50,921	58,639	...	7,718	15·2

<sup>1</sup> In Belper district there are also many coal-miners. See the "Nottingham and Leicester Hosiery and Lace District."

<sup>2</sup> I have called Newcastle-under-Lyme district the "Potteries Coal District;" but in the Pottery district itself are a far greater number of coal-miners.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
FLINTSHIRE LEAD MINING DIST.:					
Holywell ... ...	40,798	41,047	143	106	·3
CARDIGANSHIRE LEAD MINING DISTRICT:					
Aberystwith ...	22,242	23,753	40	1,471	6·6
WELSH SLATE QUAR- RYING DISTRICT:					
Bangor ... ...	25,901	30,810	225	4,684	18·1
Carnarvon ... ...	28,509	30,446	233	1,704	6·0
Festiniog ... ...	15,460	16,182	24	698	4·5
	69,870	77,438	482	7,086	10·1
CORNISH SLATE QUAR- RYING DISTRICT:					
Camelford ... ...	8,063	8,448	4	381	4·7
COMMERCIAL TOWNS:					
London, division	1,948,417	2,362,236	7,814	406,005	20·8
West Ham ... ...	26,920	34,395	...	7,475	27·8
	1,975,337	2,396,631	7,814	413,480	20·9
Liverpool ... ...	223,003	258,236	4,420	30,813	13·8
West Derby ... ...	88,65	153,279	...	64,599	72·8
Wirral ... ...	31,784	57,157	110	25,263	79·5
	343,467	468,672	4,530	120,675	35·1
Bristol ... ...	64,266	65,716	841	609	·9
Clifton ... ...	65,781	77,950	...	12,169	18·5
Bedminster ...	36,280	38,143	...	1,863	5·1
	166,327	181,809	841	14,641	8·8
Hull ... ... ...	41,150	50,670	2,059	7,461	18·1
Seulcoates ... ...	36,217	44,719	...	8,502	23·5
	77,367	95,389	2,059	15,963	20·6
Southampton ...	27,103	34,098	238	6,757	24·9
South Stoneham	12,693	15,974	49	3,232	25·5
	39,796	50,072	287	9,989	25·1
Whitby ... ...	20,111	21,592	188	1,293	6·4
Yarmouth ... ...	24,086	26,880	341	2,453	10·2
Mutford (Lowes- toft) ... ... ...	16,392	20,163	131	3,640	22·2
Poole ... ... ...	12,076	12,890	125	689	5·7
Weymouth ... ...	18,694	22,037	139	3,204	17·1
Falmouth ... ...	21,700	22,052	993	— 641	— 3·0
Dover ... ... ...	24,523	28,325	422	3,380	13·8
King's Lynn ...	16,554	20,530	206	3,770	22·8
Berwick ... ...	20,945	24,093	61	3,087	14·7

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Scarborough ...	21,297	24,615	70	3,248	15·3
Goole ... ...	12,529	13,686	371	786	6·3
Caistor (Grimsby)	27,069	34,291	222	7,000	25·9
Ipswich ... ...	25,264	32,759	114	7,381	29·2
Elham (Folkestone)	14,662	18,780	89	4,029	27·5
DOCKYARD TOWNS:					
Portsea Island ...	53,058	72,126	2,656	16,412	30·9
Alverstoke (Gosport) ...	13,510	16,908	557	2,841	21·0
	66,568	89,034	3,213	19,253	28·9
Plymouth ... ...	36,520	52,221	2,553	13,148	36·0
East Stonehouse	9,712	11,979	...	2,267	23·3
Stoke Damerel ...	33,820	38,180	683	3,677	10·9
	80,052	102,380	3,236	19,092	23·8
Medway (Chatham)	37,616	42,796	903	4,277	11·4
Sheppey (Sheerness)	10,858	13,385	1,227	1,300	12·0
Pembroke ... ...	19,670	22,960	74	3,216	16·3
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, &c., LACE DIST:					
Belford ... ...	31,766	35,523	...	3,757	11·8
Newport Pagnell	22,997	23,109	...	112	·5
Hardingstone ...	8,668	9,157	...	489	5·6
Towcester ... ...	12,537	12,896	...	269	2·1
Potterspury ...	9,794	10,663	...	869	8·9
Winslow ... ...	8,376	9,376	...	1,000	11·9
Aylesbury ... ...	22,135	23,071	...	936	4·2
Wycombe ... ...	32,046	33,562	...	1,516	4·7
Amersham ... ...	18,212	18,637	...	425	2·3
	166,531	175,904	...	9,373	5·6
LUTON STRAW HAT, &c. DISTRICT:					
Luton ... ...	17,913	25,087	...	7,174	40·0
HERTFORDSHIRE PLAIT DISTRICT:					
Leighton Buzzard	15,042	17,142	...	2,100	14·0
Berkhampstead ...	11,525	12,527	...	1,002	8·7
Hemel Hempstead	11,498	13,120	...	1,622	14·1
St. Albans ... ...	17,048	18,004	...	956	5·6
Hitchin ... ...	22,346	24,729	...	2,383	10·7
Ampthill ... ...	15,681	16,542	...	861	5·5
Woburn ... ...	11,282	12,075	...	793	7·0
	104,422	114,139	...	9,717	9·3

<sup>1</sup> This and the remaining districts are remarkable for manufactures chiefly employing females.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
ESSEX PLAIT DIST.:					
Halstead ... ...	17,720	19,273	...	1,553	8·8
Braintree ... ...	16,018	17,561	...	1,543	9·6
	33,738	36,834	...	3,096	9·2
SHARDLOW (DERBY-SHIRE) LACE DISTRICT:					
Shardlow ... ...	32,629	32,322	...	- 307	- 1·0
YEOVIL GLOVE DIST.:					
Yeovil ... ... ...	27,884	28,463	...	579	2·1
TORRINGTON GLOVE DISTRICT:					
Torrington ... ...	18,187	17,491	...	- 696	- 3·8

TABLE III.—*Registration Districts wherein Population increased 20 per cent. or more. Arranged in order of rate of Increase.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Wirral (Birkenhead) ...	31,784	57,157	110	25,263	79·5
West Derby (Liverpool suburb) ... ... ...	88,680	153,279	...	64,599	72·8
Islington (London suburb)	55,690	95,329	...	39,639	71·2
Chorlton (Manchester suburb) ... ... ...	77,107	123,841	...	46,734	60·6
Kensington (London suburb) ... ... ...	74,779	120,004	...	45,225	60·5
Lewisham ditto ...	23,014	34,835	93	11,728	51·0
Poplar ditto ...	31,122	47,162	1,524	14,516	46·6
Merthyr Tydfil ...	52,863	76,804	...	23,941	45·3
Durham ... ... ...	38,853	55,951	...	17,098	44·0
Weardale ... ... ...	10,174	14,567	...	4,393	43·2
Hastings ... ... ...	14,836	21,215	67	6,312	42·5
King's Norton (Birmingham suburb) ...	21,674	30,871	...	9,197	42·4
Neath ... ... ...	32,626	46,471	229	13,616	41·7
Chelsea (London suburb)	40,179	56,538	...	16,359	40·7
Brighton ... ... ...	46,661	65,569	...	18,908	40·5
Luton ... ... ...	17,913	25,087	...	7,174	40·0
Hackney (London suburb)	42,261	58,429	...	16,168	38·3
Bradford (in Yorkshire)...	132,161	181,964	...	49,803	37·7
Camberwell (London suburb) ... ... ...	39,868	54,667	...	14,799	37·1
Bermondsey ditto ...	34,947	48,128	292	12,889	36·9
Auckland ... ... ...	21,988	30,083	...	8,095	36·8
Easington ... ... ...	15,740	21,795	317	5,738	36·5
Cardiff ... ... ...	32,557	46,491	2,086	11,848	36·4
Plymouth ... ... ...	36,520	52,221	2,553	13,148	36·0
West Bromwich ...	52,578	69,729	...	17,151	32·6
Aston (Birmingham suburb) ... ... ...	50,977	66,852	...	15,875	31·1

TABLE III.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Shoreditch (London suburb) ... ... ...	83,432	109,257	...	25,825	31·0
Portsea Island (Ports- mouth) ... ... ...	53,053	72,126	2,656	16,412	30·9
Stockton ... ... ...	39,915	52,934	937	12,082	30·3
Newport (Monmouthshire)	33,057	43,472	732	9,683	29·3
Ipswich ... ... ...	25,264	32,759	114	7,381	29·2
Wolverhampton ... ...	80,721	104,158	...	23,437	29·0
Pancras (London suburb)	129,763	166,956	...	37,193	28·7
Wolstanton (Pottery dis- trict) ... ... ...	32,666	41,916	...	9,250	28·3
Prescot ... ... ...	43,739	56,074	...	12,335	28·2
West Ham (London suburb) ... ... ...	26,920	34,305	...	7,475	27·8
Liskeard ... ... ...	26,475	33,831	41	7,315	27·6
Elham (Folkestone) ...	14,662	18,780	89	4,029	27·5
Wandsworth (London sub.)	39,855	50,764	...	10,909	27·4
Keighley ... ... ...	36,167	45,903	...	9,736	26·9
Caistor (Grimsby) ... ...	27,069	34,291	222	7,000	25·9
Birmingham ... ... ...	138,215	173,951	...	35,736	25·9
Walsall ... ... ...	34,253	43,044	...	8,791	25·7
South Stoneham (South- ampton suburb) ...	12,693	15,974	49	3,232	25·5
Preston ... ... ...	77,201	96,545	57	19,287	25·0
Southampton ... ... ...	27,103	34,098	238	6,757	24·9
Derby ... ... ...	35,019	43,684	...	8,665	24·7
Salford (Manchester sub.)	70,224	87,523	...	17,299	24·6
Sunderland ... ... ...	56,226	70,576	714	13,636	24·3
Gateshead (Newcastle sub.)	38,747	48,081	...	9,334	24·1
Dudley ... ... ...	86,053	106,530	...	20,477	23·8
Seulcoates (Hull suburb)	36,217	44,719	...	8,502	23·5
Hayfield ... ... ...	24,093	29,712	...	5,619	23·3
East Stonehouse (Ply- mouth suburb) ...	9,712	11,979	...	2,267	23·3
King's Lynn ... ... ...	16,554	20,530	206	3,770	22·8
Crickhowell ... ... ...	17,676	21,697	...	4,021	22·7
Haltwhistle ... ... ...	5,949	7,286	...	1,337	22·5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	71,844	89,156	1,225	16,087	22·4
Mutford (Lowestoft) ...	16,392	20,163	131	3,640	22·2
Haslingden ... ... ...	41,290	50,424	...	9,134	22·1
Greenwich (London sub.)	80,997	99,365	690	17,368	21·8
Houghton-le-Spring ...	16,070	19,564	...	3,494	21·7
Bethnal Green (London suburb) ... ... ...	74,088	90,193	...	16,105	21·7
Sheffield ... ... ...	85,293	103,626	...	18,333	21·5
South Shields ... ... ...	28,913	35,790	668	6,209	21·5
Alverstoke (Gosport) ...	13,510	16,908	557	2,841	21·0
Morpeth ... ... ...	14,988	18,127	...	3,139	20·9
Stepney (London suburb)	90,687	110,775	1149	18,939	20·9
Blackburn ... ... ...	75,088	90,738	...	15,650	20·8
Stoke-on-Trent ... ...	47,951	57,942	...	9,991	20·8
Swansea ... ... ...	38,649	46,907	240	8,018	20·7
Northampton ... ... ...	28,121	33,857	...	5,736	20·4
Lambeth (London suburb)	115,888	139,325	31	23,406	20·2
Barton-on-Irwell ... ...	26,316	31,585	...	5,269	20·0
<b>Totals</b> ... ... ...	<b>3,362,335</b>	<b>4,463,029</b>	<b>18,017</b>	<b>1,082,677</b>	<b>32·2</b>

TABLE IV.—*Places not included in TABLE II., where the Increase amounted to at least 500 Persons, and was at not less than 20 per Cent.*

Parishes, Townships, &c.	In the Registration District of	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
		1841.	1851.		Number.	Pr. cent.
Monks Coppenhall T. (including Crewe) ...	Nantwich ...	203	4,571	...	4,368	2151·7
Holyhead P. .... ...	Anglesey ...	3,869	8,863	200	4,794	123·9
Bowden T. .... ...	Altrincham .	549	1,164	...	615	112·0
Newchurch P., South division (including Ventnor) ... ... ...	Isle of Wight	1,469	3,055	...	1,586	108·0
Swindon P. .... ...	Highworth .	2,459	4,876	...	2,417	98·3
Weston-super-Mare P. .	Axbridge ...	2,103	4,034	...	1,931	91·8
Tormoham P. (including Torquay) ... ... ...	Newton Abbot ... ...	5,982	11,474	20	5,472	91·5
Chesterton P. (near Cambridge) ... ... ...	Chesterton .	1,617	2,816	...	1,199	74·1
Rugby P. .... ...	Rugby ...	4,008	6,866	...	2,858	71·3
Ashford P. .... ...	West Ashford ...	3,082	5,007	...	1,925	62·5
Bedlington P. .... ...	Morpeth ...	3,155	5,101	...	1,946	61·7
Upton-cum-Chalvey P. (including part of Slough) ... ... ...	Eton ... ...	2,296	3,573	...	1,277	55·6
Haydock T. .... ...	Warrington .	1,296	1,994	...	698	53·9
Castleford T. .... ...	Pontefract .	1,414	2,150	...	736	52·1
Hastings and St. Leonards <sup>1</sup> ... ... ...	Hastings ...	11,789	17,621	67	5,765	48·9
Ore P. (near Hastings)	ditto ...	1,228	1,745	...	517	42·1
Dalton-in-Furness P. ...	Ulverstone .	3,231	4,683	91	1,361	42·1
St. Helens P. .... ...	Isle of Wight	1,373	1,948	...	575	41·9
Brighton P. and Hove P.	Brighton and Steyning .	49,170	69,673	...	20,503	41·7
St. Marychurch P. (near Torquay) ... ... ...	Newton Abbot ...	1,668	2,293	...	625	37·5
Barrow-upon-Humber P. (New Holland)	Glanford					
West Dean T. .... ...	Brigg ...	1,662	2,283	...	621	37·4
Great Malvern P. (part of) ... ... ...	Monmouth .	4,449	6,084	...	1,635	36·7
Northfleet P. .... ...	Upton-on-Severn ...	2,768	3,771	...	1,003	36·2
Terrington St. Clement P.	N. Aylesford	3,621	5,038	117	1,300	35·9
Lydney P. .... ...	Wisbech ...	1,675	2,250	...	575	34·3
Tunbridge P. (including Tunbridge and part of Tunbridge Wells) ...	Chepstow ...	1,885	2,577	57	635	33·7
Altrincham T. .... ...	Tunbridge .	12,530	16,548	...	4,018	32·1
Burton-upon-Trent T. ...	Altrincham .	3,399	4,488	...	1,089	32·0
Kingston-upon-Thames P. (part of) ... ... ...	Burton ...	4,863	6,374	...	1,511	31·1
Layton with Warbreck T. (including Blackpool)	Kingston ...	8,147	10,622	...	2,475	30·4
Lytham P. .... ...	Fylde ...	1,968	2,564	...	596	30·3
	ditto	2,082	2,698	...	616	29·6

<sup>1</sup> Including the subdistricts of All Saints and St. Mary-in-the-Castle.

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

Parishes, Townships, &c.	In the Registration District of	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
		1841.	1851.		Number.	Pr. cent.
Heston P. (including part of Hounslow) ...	Brentford ...	3,834	4,961	...	1,127	29·4
York Parl. Borough <sup>1</sup> ...	York ...	31,250	40,359	...	9,109	29·1
Chepstow P. <sup>2</sup> ...	Chepstow ...	3,366	4,332	...	966	28·7
Glanford, Brigg and surrounding country <sup>3</sup> ...	Glanford Brigg ...	4,665	5,978	...	1,313	28·1
Battle P. <sup>4</sup> ...	Battle ...	3,039	3,849	...	810	26·7
Ormskirk T. ...	Ormskirk ...	4,891	6,183	...	1,292	26·4
Croydon P. and Penge Hamlet ...	Croydon ...	16,774	21,200	...	4,426	26·4
Ramsey P. ...	Huntingdon ...	3,680	4,645	...	965	26·2
Lincoln Parl. Borough <sup>1</sup>	Lincoln ...	13,900	17,536	...	3,636	26·2
Rhuddlan P. ...	St. Asaph ...	2,415	3,049	8	626	25·9
Ulverston T. ...	Ulverston .	5,352	6,742	23	1,367	25·5
Stokeclimsland P. ...	Launceston .	2,073	2,596	...	523	25·2
Grantham P. ...	Grantham .	8,691	10,870	...	2,179	25·1
Runcorn T. ...	Runcorn ..	6,951	8,688	...	1,737	25·0
Winchester Parl. Boro <sup>1</sup>	Winchester .	11,000	13,704	...	2,704	24·6
Wolborough P., with Newton Abbot ...	Newton Ab- bot ...	2,609	3,227	...	618	23·7
Barking P., Town Ward	Romford ...	3,751	4,930	305	874	23·3
Sittingbourne P. ...	Milton ...	2,352	2,897	...	545	23·2
Whippingham P. ...	Isle of Wight	2,518	3,100	...	582	23·1
Great Driffield T. ...	Driffield ...	3,223	3,963	...	740	23·0
Ryde Town ...	Isle of Wight	5,840	7,147	...	1,307	22·4
Leamington Priors P. ·	Warwick ...	12,864	15,724	...	2,860	22·2
Crayford P. ...	Dartford ...	2,408	2,935	...	527	21·9
Banbury P. ...	Banbury ...	6,753	8,206	...	1,453	21·5
Peterboro' Parl. Borough	Peterboro' ...	7,146	8,672	...	1,526	21·4
Gloucester and suburbs <sup>5</sup>	Gloucester .	19,743	24,215	352	4,120	20·9
Hornsey P. ...	Edmonton .	5,937	7,135	...	1,198	20·2
Twickenham P. ...	Brentford ...	5,208	6,254	...	1,046	20·1

<sup>1</sup> Population in 1841 is partly estimated.<sup>2</sup> Upwards of 400 persons were, in 1851, temporarily resident at Chepstow, in consequence of railway works in progress.<sup>3</sup> Wrawby, Seawby, and Broughton Parishes.<sup>4</sup> Probably the increase in Battle was partly due to the presence of railway labourers in 1851.<sup>5</sup> St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas subdistricts, Barton St. Michael, Barton St. Mary, and Wotton St. Mary hamlets, and South Hamlet, Littleworth, and North Hamlet extra Par.

TABLE V.—*Registration Districts wherein the Permanent Population appears to have decreased at least 3 per Cent. in 1841-51.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Decrease.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Bradford (Wilts) ... ...	13,379	11,607	...	1,772	13·2
Helston (Cornwall) ...	32,538	28,402	...	4,136	12·7
Bellingham (Northumberland) ... ...	7,462	6,553	...	909	12·2
Dursley (Gloucester) ...	16,621	14,803	...	1,818	10·9
Stratton (Cornwall) ...	9,432	8,580	...	852	9·0
Holsworthy (Devon) ...	12,353	11,382	...	971	7·9
Okehampton, ditto ...	22,001	20,401	...	1,600	7·3
Westbury (Wilts) ... ...	13,400	12,530	...	870	6·5
Todmorden (West York)	31,656	29,727	...	1,929	6·1
Salisbury (Wilts) ... ...	9,490	8,930	...	560	5·9
Beaminster (Dorset) ...	15,112	14,270	...	842	5·6
Selbergh (West York) ...	4,836	4,574	..	262	5·4
Pateley Bridge, ditto ...	7,999	7,579	...	420	5·3
Wem (Salop) ... ... ...	17,854	16,948	...	906	5·1
Llanfyllin (Montgomery)	20,450	19,538	...	912	4·5
Castle Ward (Northumberland) ... ... ...	14,537	13,897	...	640	4·4
Thakeham (Sussex) ...	7,765	7,434	...	331	4·3
Builth (Brecknock) ...	8,714	8,345	...	369	4·2
Stroud (Gloucester) ...	38,929	37,386	...	1,543	4·0
Ellesmere (Salop) ... ...	16,334	15,680	...	654	4·0
Shepton Mallet (Somerset)	17,645	16,957	...	688	3·9
Torrington (Devon) ...	18,187	17,491	...	696	3·8
Presteigne (Radnor) ...	15,739	15,149	...	590	3·7
Newtown (Montgomery)	26,016	25,107	...	909	3·5
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (Ceredigion) ... ... ...	20,863	20,173	...	690	3·3
Hay (Brecknock) ... ...	11,329	10,962	...	367	3·2
Bala (Merioneth) ... ...	6,953	6,736	...	217	3·1
Helmsley (North York) ...	12,852	12,455	...	397	3·1
	450,446	423,596	...	26,850	6·0

\*\* In the following 52 districts the population seems to have really diminished in 1841-51, though not to the extent of 3 per cent. :—

Hollingbourn, Cranbrook, Fareham, Windsor, Cricklade, Chippenham, Calne, Melksham, Warminster, Mere, Shaftesbury, Axminster, Honiton, Totnes, Kingsbridge, Plympton St. Mary, Crediton, South Molton, Bideford, Bodmin, Truro, Falmouth, Chard, Frome, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury, Ludlow, Cleobury Mortimer, Tenbury, Bridgnorth, Oswestry, Montgomery, Machynlleth, Dolgelly, Solihull, Hinckley, Shardlow, Ashborne, Chorley, Garstang, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Settle, Ripon, Hemsworth, Stokesley, Northallerton, Askrigg, Longtown, East Ward, Aylsham, Cosford.

TABLE VI.—*Progress of Population in certain Districts and in the Rest of the Country during the Half-century 1801-51.*

Groups of Registration Districts.	Population, 1801.	Increase in Population.						Population 1851. <sup>1</sup>
		1801-11.	1811-21.	1821-31.	1831-41.	1841-51.	1801-51.	
<b>MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS:</b>								
Manchester (cotton)	529,007	129,398	190,442	233,654	237,060	248,451	1,039,005	1,568,012
Leeds (woollen cloth)	167,119	29,615	48,540	71,924	64,852	49,750	264,681	431,800
Bradford (worsted)	111,296	18,496	41,260	46,293	59,904	71,388	237,341	348,637
Nottingham (lace, hose) ... ... ...	170,544	35,543	36,498	53,100	37,660	29,398	192,199	362,743
Macclesfield (silk) ...	38,582	8,004	10,437	13,591	6,718	9,026	47,776	86,358
Norwich (silk) ...	36,238	510	12,957	10,800	1,196	6,217	31,680	67,918
Coventry (silk) ...	34,878	2,540	8,777	10,853	3,455	9,229	34,854	69,732
Derby (silk) ... ...	11,663	2,401	4,470	6,970	9,515	8,665	32,021	43,684
Sheffield (steel) ...	84,646	11,439	19,739	30,737	28,743	31,260	121,918	206,564
Stoke-on-Trent (pottery) ... ...	27,671	10,439	9,861	12,816	19,830	19,241	72,187	99,858
Birmingham, &c. (iron and brass) ...	211,408	42,450	55,752	91,537	133,481	142,418	465,638	677,046
<b>MINING DISTRICTS:</b>								
Newcastle (coal) ...	185,323	19,232	43,855	52,965	100,324	101,711	318,087	503,410
South Wales (coal and iron) ... ...	115,785	30,840	35,760	50,458	91,615	87,515	296,188	411,973
Cornwall (tin and copper) ... ...	130,584	18,311	31,336	33,183	34,183	12,810	130,123	260,707
<b>COMMERCIAL TOWNS:</b>								
London ... ... ...	974,786	183,673	242,957	278,348	289,610	411,370	1,405,958	2,380,744
Liverpool ... ...	99,057	24,404	40,061	72,051	107,894	120,035	364,145	463,502
Bristol ... ...	80,203	17,163	17,767	24,685	26,509	14,418	100,542	180,745
Hull ... ...	35,618	8,998	8,156	9,760	14,481	15,914	57,309	92,957
Southampton ...	13,703	2,570	5,317	6,496	11,710	9,989	36,082	49,785
<b>DOCKYARD TOWNS:</b>								
Portsmouth ... ...	44,521	9,278	3,916	5,311	637	18,105	37,247	81,768
Plymouth ... ...	43,194	12,866	5,152	14,322	2,418	19,004	53,762	96,956
Totals of the above ...	3,145,856	618,170	873,010	1,129,854	1,282,095	1,435,914	5,339,043	8,484,899
The remaining registration districts ...	5,746,680	577,070	1,027,940	772,669	706,811	529,732	3,614,222	9,360,902
Militia, &c. not ascribed to particular registration districts <sup>2</sup> ... ...	...	76,480	-64,970	-5,962	- 532	- 5,016	...	...
England and Wales ...	8,892,536	1,271,720	1,835,980	1,896,561	1,988,374	1,960,630	8,953,265	17,845,801

<sup>1</sup> Not including military and persons on board vessels, numbering respectively 36,513 and 45,295. The number of military here referred to is rather under the truth, but is the total of military specified in the first part of the census under registration districts.

<sup>2</sup> The embodied militia, 76,480 in 1811, were much diminished in number at the periods of the succeeding censuses, and in 1851 there was no such force.

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